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MARCH 24, 1910

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED



BY CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS

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EASTER NUMBER

DRAWN ESPECIALLY FOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY BY RALPH O. YARDLEY

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FOOLISHNESS



JENNIE—"Queer fellows, these poets. There's one, for instance, who speaks of 'an aching void.' Now, how can there be an aching void?"

LILIE—"He probably refers to his headache."



CUSTOMER—"I want a five-cent cake of soap."

SHOPKEEPER—"Yes, sir. Would you like it scented or unscented?"

CUSTOMER—"Oh, never mind, I'll take it with me."

A "Big Bill" Story.

The story goes that Mr. Taft, in his younger days when he was a law reporter, had been studying a case in Somerville, O., and found he couldn't get back to the office that night unless he managed to stop the through express. So he wired to headquarters:

"Will you stop the through express at Somerville to take on large party?"

The answer came back, "Yes."

The express was duly stopped at Somerville. The young law reporter got aboard with his copy, and the conductor said,

"Where's that large party I was to take on?"

"I'm him," was the grinning answer.

"That's all."



"I hear that your young man has written a historical novel, miss Louise?"

"Yes."

"Who is the hero of the book?"

"The man who has undertaken to publish it."

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TIRES, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. Write now.

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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, March 24, 1910

No. 2846

"Mere Shreds of Suspicion."

IF MR. PINCHOT is an apt student, he will learn, as an outcome of the investigation now in progress, that hearsay, unsubstantiated statements of newspaper writers, personal opinions and individual impressions are a flimsy foundation for the serious charges made against Secretary Ballinger. Mr. Pinchot, honest and well-intentioned though he be, has been a victim of the *zeitgeist*. The spirit of the time has been to take personal opinions, it matters not how derived, irresponsible newspaper reports, sensational magazine articles, inflammatory utterances of a socialistic nature, and the general public opinion so created, as constituting good and sufficient grounds for the most serious charges against personal character. Even ministers have used their pulpits to echo the most reckless accusations, and when asked for evidence have replied that the positions taken were accepted by such common consent that no evidence was needed. Not only individuals, but most of our large corporations have been victims of this same *zeitgeist*, and in those cases where suits have been entered against corporations, the unthinking public has at once declared that the charge itself is proof sufficient of guilt.

In instances almost without number have men and corporations been condemned in unreasonable and *ex-parte* fashion. The persecution of Secretary Ballinger is an acute illustration of how this virus has infected not only newspapers and periodicals, but the minds of government officials also in their attitude toward their superiors. Last summer President Taft, whose experience as lawyer and judge equipped him for such a task, essayed to pass judgment upon the Glavis charges, characterizing them as "mere shreds of suspicion." Attorney-General Wickersham, one of the ablest lawyers in the land, later went through the whole matter exhaustively and reached the same conclusion. But still the sensational press and the *zeitgeist* and Mr. Pinchot, who, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* says, "had raised his personality to the Nth power of felt importance," were not satisfied, and the congressional investigation, of necessity, followed. With what result? Messrs. Glavis, Pinchot and some others have discovered that there is nothing so calculated to puncture the bubble of hearsay, reporters' gossip, personal impressions and opinions as testimony under oath. The investigation is not over at this writing, but so far President Taft's characterization of the Glavis charges as "mere shreds of suspicion" bids fair to describe the charges as a whole. And, in judging President Taft's personal attitude toward Mr. Pinchot, the public, we feel, will not soon forget the kind, brotherly letter which is now made public, in which the President endeavored to keep his friend from involving himself in a public scandal which he seemed bent upon creating.

It develops, too, that the only issue between the Roosevelt and Taft administrations on conservation is the loose construction which ex-Secretary Garfield placed upon the laws defining the powers of the Secretary of the Interior, and the stricter construction of Secretary Ballinger and President Taft. The Taft administration says we will have conservation, but according to law. As another result of the inquiry, Mr. Ballinger is proven to be a true friend of conservation. Since he has been Secretary of the Interior, he has withdrawn over ten million acres for conservation and has sent to Congress the first actual conservation bills that have ever been framed. No finer thing has been done by this administration than the withdrawal, at Mr. Ballinger's order, of the permit given by Secretary Garfield to the city of San Francisco for the appropriation of the Hetch-Hetchy valley as a reservoir site.

And what about Mr. Pinchot? He has bitterly disappointed his friends. The investigation has shown him a subordinate who was insubordinate; an extravagant dispenser, upon his own initiative, of the funds of the government; an honest but over-zealous official, sacrificing discretion to zeal; reckless in his charges against others, holding a rather too exalted conception of the office of chief forester, and having, we are sorry to say, an aggravated case of "big head." May this famous congressional inquiry result in a permanent injunction against the "spirit of the time," the *zeitgeist*, which asks only a trumped-up charge to convict any man; and may the periodicals which have staked so much on proving Mr. Ballinger to be in league with special interests seeking to despoil our public domain learn to look henceforth into the facts and merits of a case before rushing headlong into print.

Leslie's Weekly and the Y. M. C. A.

IDEAS often spread far beyond the conception of their originators. It pleases us to learn, in telling in LESLIE'S WEEKLY of the universal success of the Young Men's Christian Association, that we builded better than we knew. This was the more satisfactory because we are so thoroughly interested

in the work of the association. It is non-sectarian, non-denominational and wholesome in every respect. We are glad that our comment has been so widely copied. It may interest our readers to know that the editorial is being used to stimulate financial interest in the organization. According to the Springfield *Republican*, the Northampton (Mass.) Y. M. C. A. has taken it up. An item printed in that paper reads:

The directors of the Northampton Young Men's Christian Association met yesterday afternoon to plan the financial support of the association for the coming year. The directors decided to circulate as its appeal for general contributions a statement concerning Young Men's Christian Association work, taken from LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Roosevelt in 1910 and 1912.

"SUPPOSING that ex-President Roosevelt takes the stump in the congressional campaign of 1910, which element of the Republicans will he favor—the regulars or the insurgents?" "Will Roosevelt fall into the hands of the 'Back from Elba' boomers and oppose Taft in 1912?" These questions are asked by readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY in different parts of the country. As they undoubtedly are in the minds of many persons in every town in the United States, we will endeavor to answer them candidly from our point of view and our knowledge of the man.

From his entrance into the Legislature at Albany at the beginning of 1882 to his retirement from the presidency on March 4th, 1909, Mr. Roosevelt was a Republican, without any dilution or qualification. As a delegate to the national convention of 1884, he favored Edmunds for the presidential candidacy, and preferred Arthur or anybody else who was mentioned in the convention to Blaine; but when Blaine was nominated he supported the ticket. Probably he was not surprised at Blaine's defeat at the polls, but he regretted the defeat. Mr. Roosevelt placed Mr. Taft in the Cabinet, and thus started him on the road to the presidency. He gave him a roving commission as universal pacificator—at Cuba, at Panama, at the Philippines. He sent him to Rome to straighten out the tangle between the Filipinos and the friars, and Mr. Taft succeeded in that delicate task where Spain's diplomats had failed. Roosevelt took a larger part in nominating Mr. Taft for the presidency in 1908 than Jefferson did in putting Madison forward in 1808, and even than Jackson did in 1836 in sending Van Buren to the White House. And we will say here, with all the emphasis which we can command, that Roosevelt has always insisted that he has been true to his friends.

Every Republican elected to the presidency has been renominated except Hayes (who, at the time of his election, said he wanted only one term, and Roosevelt, who refused a second elective term). If Taft continues, as he has done thus far, to deserve a renomination, he will get it. If Roosevelt talks in the campaign of 1910 he will talk for the Republican candidates, and not for the insurgents, and Roosevelt will support Taft for a second term in 1912.

Peary's Polar Proofs.

IN DECLINING to report favorably on the bill to vote Commander Peary the thanks of Congress unless he submits his records to its committee, the House Committee on Naval Affairs does not mean to question the fact that Peary reached the Pole. It simply contends that no official sanction should be made of the discovery until the committee is convinced by the records. "Civil Engineer Peary" is not on trial for having reached the North Pole. Neither Congress nor the public generally is seriously disposed to question the discovery, though there is some haziness about certain features even yet, as, e. g., the questions arising in connection with his deep soundings in the polar vicinity. And while a report has been made to a select committee of the National Geographical Society, it is not that body to which appeal is now made for a vote of thanks.

To whom, indeed, should Commander Peary submit his records if not to the government which has paid his salary for so many years? Since his connection with the navy in 1881 as a civil engineer, Peary has been absent on leave a total of thirteen years, almost half the time, and during the last three years he has received the full pay of commander in the navy. Republics are not always ungrateful. The government has done more for him financially than it ever did for any other explorer. And the fact that the submission of his records to the government at this time would interfere with certain of his profitable magazine contracts only goes to show that no obligations should have been entered into that would interfere with a full report to Congress. Peary should go to the University of Copenhagen with his records and submit them to the same tribunal to which Dr. Cook's were submitted. This should be done to clear up the situation. And we wish to commend the stand taken by the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs, that if Commander

Peary is rewarded by Congress, it, and the American people through it, has the right to know fully the grounds of its action.

The Plain Truth.

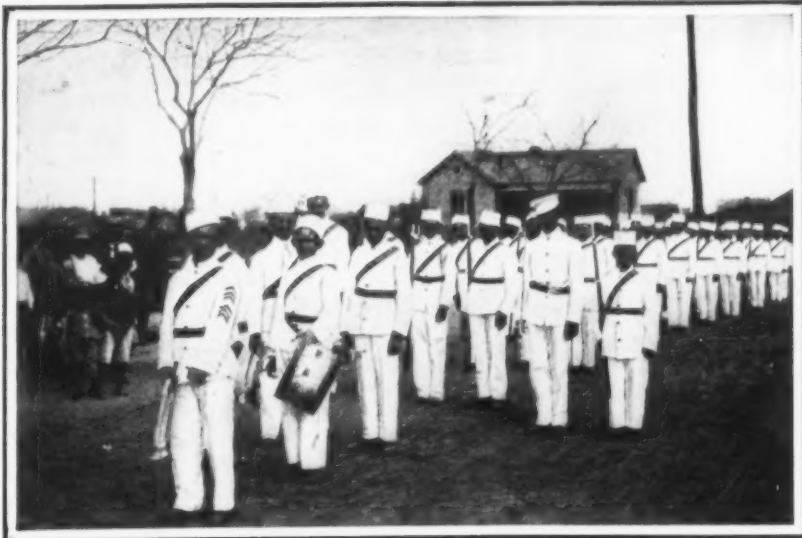
WHEN Pinchot was asked on the stand, in the Ballinger inquiry, if he advised President Roosevelt to veto the Rainey River dam bill, he responded in the affirmative; and when Senator Nelson asked him, "Did you write those messages for President Roosevelt?" Pinchot declined to answer! Wonder if Pinchot's grievance against Taft is because the latter prefers to write his own messages and not to draw for them upon his tennis Cabinet?

THOSE who think that the publishing business is always highly profitable make a mistake. The recent suspension of *Van Norden's Magazine* was accompanied with the disclosure that the wealthy bankers who started it five years ago had sunk a quarter of a million in the enterprise before they let go, and that, with all this expenditure, the circulation until recently had only reached ten thousand copies. It takes a great deal of money to establish a new publication of any magnitude, and a comfortable fortune to build up a publication that has been allowed to decline. One of the most profitable magazines in the country was established only after its purchaser had expended over three hundred thousand dollars in the circulation department alone. This expenditure was justified, however, because the value of the publication is now placed at not less than three million dollars. It was a hazardous experiment, and if it had failed it would have been a very costly experience for the publisher who ventured his capital in the enterprise. The precarious nature of the publishing business, therefore, justifies the large returns secured when the venture succeeds.

WHILE biennial sessions of the Legislature would be an innovation for New York, many States have had the system for years. The science of government has made some advance since the early part of the nineteenth century, when some of the States enjoyed the luxury of two capitals and two sessions of the Legislature per annum. And, however it may have been at the beginning of our country's history, we have now reached the point where we have an abundant supply of good laws already on hand. We don't need all the laws that an annual session foists upon us. Speaker Wadsworth, of the State assembly, says there are three thousand bills introduced in both houses each session, of which number seven hundred pass—"a monstrosity of legislative procedure which should not continue in this State." The will of the people would be better served, we believe, by biennial sessions, a four-year term for the Governor, minor State officers and senators, and a two-year term for assemblymen. A shorter ballot is another much needed reform along the same line. The idea back of this is to have fewer elective officers and more appointive ones, so that the number to be voted for would be within the comprehension of the voter. The four-foot ballot in the last municipal campaign in New York City might well be called a freak, and tended not to discrimination on the part of the voter, but to his utter confusion. Let the two reforms be pushed simultaneously.

THESE are times refreshing in Tammany-ridden New York. If Mayor Gaynor and his fusion associates keep up to the end the pace they have so far set, we shall have the pleasure of witnessing the evolution of Tammany Hall into a social club, with traditions of an erstwhile political power. Borough President McAneny has announced the names of seven of the twenty-three engineers who will constitute the force of corporation engineers in his office. In the "good old days" these \$1,200 sinecures numbered between seventy-five and eighty, and were filled mostly by saloon-keepers and others of the Tammany henchman class. But Mr. McAneny has an idea that a public servant ought to know something about the sort of work he is supposed to be doing, and so he finds the graduates of technical schools better qualified to be corporation inspectors than men whose training has been behind the bar. This reformer thinks, too, that a public servant ought to have some idea of what days and what hours of the day he is expected to "be on the job," so these new appointees will work regular hours under the supervision of the chief engineer of the bureau of highways. Surely the times are strange! The salary of the position hereafter is to be \$1,500 instead of \$1,200 a year, but this we gladly forgive when a little calculation shows that, even so, there is a total saving to the city of the snug sum of \$61,500 per annum. It is worth something, besides, to know that work is actually going to be done, and intelligently done. That Tammany politician's sad prophecy the morning after election is now being fulfilled in many quarters: "It looks as if some people have got to go to work."

Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



MEXICAN PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN HONORING WASHINGTON.
Small citizens of the southern republic marching in a Washington's Birthday parade at Laredo, Tex.



THE BEST REPRESENTATION OF GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON.
Special prizes were offered for the most lifelike duplication of President and Mrs. Washington.



THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED CARRIAGE.
Many days were spent in preparing vehicles for the float parade, and some very striking effects were obtained.



A FEW OF THE SPECTATORS.
Crowds reviewing street performance, which took one hour and thirty minutes to pass a given point.

FEW readers know that Mexico joins with the United States in celebrating Washington's Birthday, but it has been doing so for thirteen years. The largest annual celebration along the Rio Grande borderland centers at Laredo, Tex. Each year, on the anniversary of Washington's birth, the Mexican neighbors from across the river join with the Texans in a novel celebration. This year the festivities lasted four days. There was an exciting attack by Indians, who captured the city. A tremendous street parade contributed to the entertainment. Twenty-five thousand people witnessed the celebrations and a company of Mexican school students took an active part in the birthday party. Observers noted



THE INDIANS CAPTURE THE KEYS OF THE CITY.
The cabin in the foreground represents the mail-carrier's cabin which was burned to the ground after fifteen minutes' defense by the city. Twenty-five thousand people witnessed the attack.

that the Mexicans appeared to be as enthusiastic in celebrating the great American statesman's birth as were the native Americans. They flocked across the river in great numbers and willingly participated in the spectacular and athletic events. The Mexican school children joined with the little American patriots in singing American national hymns and in waving the Red, White and Blue. The Mexicans also took part in the defense of the city during the Indian attack and derived much pleasure out of the mimic warfare. Although the cabin about which the strongest stand was made was finally captured by the Indians and burned, the sightseers were furnished with fifteen minutes of realistic war.



A GREAT SURPRISE PARTY FOR LITTLE ORPHANS.
Maxine Elliott, the noted actress, and Kate Douglas Wiggin, the widely-read novelist, receiving the children at Miss Elliott's great Hippodrome party which she gave recently for New York's orphans.



THE PASSING OF SENATOR PLATT.
Funeral cortege at the church at Owego, N. Y. On March 9th, on a hillside overlooking the village of his birth, the body of Thomas Collier Platt, former United States Senator and for many years Republican leader of New York State, was buried. The State and the nation had many noted representatives at the grave.

People Talked About

IT IS about time, thinks Judge Peter Stenger Grosscup, that this country became sane on the question of "trusts," and turned its attention to their regulation rather than to their extermination. "Trusts," he says, "are a necessity. Modern conditions demand that capital, like an army, be under a single command—but the army should be prevented from becoming of the freebooting order." Judge Grosscup is one of our ablest jurists. He is on the bench of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the seventh circuit. Chiefly he is remembered for his reversal of that fantastic \$29,000,000 fine against the Standard Oil Company. The judge is a Westerner—an Ohioan. He was born at Ashland fifty-eight years ago. He was graduated from Boston Law School in 1874, and he began practice in his home town. He was city solicitor for six years. Then he went to Chicago. His rise was rapid. By 1892 he was the judge for the northern district of Chicago. He handed down some opinions that made him known all through the land, and in 1899 he was made judge of the Circuit Court.



PETER S. GROSSCUP,
The United States
judge who says that
trusts are necessary
to our civilization.

MISS JANE ADDAMS, of Hull House, Chicago, has been chosen president of the National Conference of Charity and Correction, the most influential reform association in the country.

LOSER of two enormous fortunes, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the United States, General Bernard G. Farrar, at the age of eighty, is an inspector of sewers in St. Louis. Time was when the general was rated at hundreds of thousands of dollars, but he lost it all in unsuccessful ventures. In his early manhood he fought in the Civil War and rose rapidly to the rank of general. He inherited a fortune, traveled extensively about Europe, and on his return invested it in the tanning business in St. Louis. He had no previous experience in that industry, and the money went rapidly. Then his mother died, leaving him \$150,000. That, too, was put into the tanning business, with the same result. President McKinley, in view of the general's eminent services to his country and his reputation for integrity, made him Assistant Treasurer. After his retirement, however, his investments were unfortunate. He was offered a clerical position in St. Louis, but he refused it, saying that he "could not give honest work that way. Anything made of brick and mortar I can understand. I've been building all my life." So he has accepted the position as sewer inspector at eighty dollars a month.



GEN. B. G. FARRAR,
Eighty years old, once
Assistant United States
Treasurer, he refuses a
clerical position and in-
spects sewers at \$80 a
month.—*Madison*.

C. W. POST, the widely known pure-food manufacturer, of Battle Creek, Mich., is a great admirer of fair play and a square deal.

WHEN Ezra Benedict Fox was nine years old he began experimenting with air craft. 'Twas then he found that if you managed to build a group of kites together, the combination would lift you in the air. With several companions the youngster was able to construct such a combination, and he went soaring off for several hundred feet before he landed on terra, a little scared. Benedict, as they call him at his home in Albany, N. Y., is now eleven, and he has become such an expert in affairs aeronautic that the big men, Baldwin and his colleagues, who met in convention at Albany, came to the conclusion that here is an aeronautical genius. He knows all the technicalities of air navigation. He has some original ideas on airship construction, and he is following them out. He is building a monoplane glider that is seven feet long and measures eighteen feet from tip to tip. Every bit of it is being planned, cut, bent and put together by the lad himself. Before the end of 1910 he expects to be gliding through the air, and experts who have seen the contrivance agree that it is as plausible as any invention they have seen. One morning Benedict's mother missed the grape arbor in the backyard. "Oh, that!" said the embryo Wright. "Why, I ran short of wood and I'm using it to make my frame."



EZRA B. FOX.
A twelve-year old
aviator whose inven-
tion has astounded
aeronautic experts.
Moore.

He is still on the road, and his love of the open is so strong that he will probably die with his feet on the pedals. His life has been crammed full of exceptional experiences. He was wounded in the Civil War, was a captive in Libby Prison, and at the close of the war was brevetted major. Then he went to the Pacific coast and taught school. He was heard of next as the owner of six newspapers in the West. In 1892 he took an exhibition car, containing specimens of the manufactures, grains and fruits of Oregon, six thousand miles through the country. He has been United States marshal and government detective. Now, when he travels, he always carries from eighty five to a hundred pounds of luggage. "I'll be at it a long while yet," he confides to the wondering inquirer.

PUBLIC interest in the conservation of waste waters both by nation and State is evidenced by the gift recently made to Yale College. Chester W. Lyman, of New York City, a graduate of Yale in 1882, has given five thousand dollars to the Sheffield trustees for the establishment of a course of lectures on the subject of "water storage conservation," to be known as the Chester S. Lyman lectureship, in memory of the donor's father, who was for many years professor of physics and astronomy in the Sheffield School.

THIS is a remarkable tale of religious conversion, and it has caused considerable comment throughout Europe. Frau Hedwig Wangel has long been one of the leading stage favorites on the continent. She is a German opera singer and an actress of great emotional powers. Last August, while at Frankfort, she went by chance to a Salvation Army meeting. After the exhortation the usual invitation for conversion was given, and Frau Wangel, who had been strangely moved by the simple but eloquent words of the speaker, was one of the first to rise and approach the platform. She fell on her knees and, offering up an impassioned prayer for forgiveness, announced her acceptance. A few days later she went to Munich, where she had to fulfill an engagement. Three days later she went to Berlin, where she was also announced. She felt in duty bound to fulfill these engagements. But, meanwhile, her every thought was of her new spiritual existence. Despite the objections of her friends and her husband, she ended the Berlin engagement in "Faust" with the announcement that she would never again appear upon the stage. She is to devote her life to religious work.



FRAU HEDWIG WANGEL,
The noted German opera
singer who has renounced the
stage as a result of conversion
at a Salvation Army meeting.
Christian Herald.

ALVINE DE FERENCZY, of New York, is the greatest woman violin maker in the world.

WILLIAM GIBBS MCADOO, lawyer, financier and builder of the famous Hudson tunnels between New Jersey and New York City, is a Southerner. He was born and educated in Georgia.

MAJOR EDWARD A. WEED is the Edward Payson Weston of the bicycling world. Although he is close upon the allotted three score and ten, in the past eight years he has toured 49,735 miles. He has visited every State in the Union, twenty-six of the Mexican states, Cuba and Canada. Quite recently he toured in twenty-five of the States of our country in sixteen months, a total of 7,450 miles.



MAJOR E. A. WEED,
The most remarkable old man cyclist in the world.
Wright.

He is still on the road, and his love of the open is so strong that he will probably die with his feet on the pedals. His life has been crammed full of exceptional experiences. He was wounded in the Civil War, was a captive in Libby Prison, and at the close of the war was brevetted major. Then he went to the Pacific coast and taught school. He was heard of next as the owner of six newspapers in the West. In 1892 he took an exhibition car, containing specimens of the manufactures, grains and fruits of Oregon, six thousand miles through the country. He has been United States marshal and government detective. Now, when he travels, he always carries from eighty five to a hundred pounds of luggage. "I'll be at it a long while yet," he confides to the wondering inquirer.

THE NEW "Gentleman from Mississippi" is Leroy Percy, of Greenville. He has never before held political office. His election seems not only to be welcomed by his own State, but by all the South, for his victory is a victory for conservatism. He is not a "red neck," nor is he a raging bull of radicalism. He is first a gentleman, then a statesman, a man of wide experience, cultured; wealthy, able. He was born in Mississippi in 1861, is a graduate of the University of the South and of the Law School of the University of Virginia. Later he attended Princeton. He practiced law in Greenville, where he amassed considerable wealth. His father was a Confederate soldier and a prominent lawyer. Leroy Percy was bred as a Southerner in all that tradition has connected with the title. He is a master of a great plantation, where he dispenses Southern hospitality. His election is for three years only, to fill a vacancy left by Senator McLaurin. He defeated Governor Vardaman, an avowed radical, for the office. The whole South is to be congratulated on Mr. Percy's success.



LEROY PERCY.
The new Senator from
Mississippi who never
before held political
office.

KAISER WILHELM of Germany has just passed his fifty-first annual milestone. Perhaps that accounts for the recent scarcity of his spectacular exhibitions of himself. 'Tis the calming effect of middle age.

HALE and hearty, at his office at nine in the morning every day, Joseph Tuffree, of Marshalltown, Ia., enjoys the distinction of being the oldest real-estate dealer and the oldest Elk in the world. It was on February 10th of this year that he was initiated into the B. P. O. E., and he insisted on going through all of the ceremonies as conscientiously as the youngest candidate among them. Associated in the same lodge as members are his son and grandson—three generations—a coincidence seldom equaled. He has been "dickering in dirt," as he puts it, for thirty years. A year ago he celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday by appearing in court as the plaintiff in a case, pleading his own cause so ably that he was awarded his judgment amid the applause of the audience. Mr. Tuffree has seven living children and eighteen grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. He says he wants to stay around a bit until he is a great-great-grandfather, then he will have lived to a purpose.



JOSEPH TUFFREE.
The oldest Elk and real
estate dealer in
the world.
Robb.

MISS FRANCES A. MATHEWS asserts that the plot of Rostand's "Chantecler" was purloined from a novel written forty years ago by her uncle, Cornelius Mathews. Earlier claimants for "Chantecler" honors include Aesop, La Fontaine and Aristophanes, whose satire, "The Birds," was popular in Athens about twenty-four centuries ago.

"I BELIEVE that prohibition is the worst enemy of true temperance that ever has been known in this country. The liquor business is just as proper, from a moral point of view, as is the grocery business. The man who sells over a bar in a liquor store is doing no more harm, if he obeys the law, than is the man selling a loaf of bread. It is the disreputable liquor dealer who is the support of the whole prohibition movement. Stamp him out!" These are reported to be the words of the Rev. W. A. Wasson, an Episcopalian minister of Riverhead, Long Island. His views, it is alleged, were stated before a convention of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of New York. Dr. Wasson contends that the abolition of the "dive" saloon and the existence of the regulated saloon, instead of the creation of conditions that lead to secret violations of the law, is the way to true temperance. Such, indeed, was the opinion of a majority of the dealers present. A prohibition law, they held, is no law at all. License presents a law that can be enforced. Dr. Wasson, it is said, told the liquor dealers that they could make their organization the best temperance society ever started in this country if they would see to it that enacted laws were rigidly enforced.



REV. W. A. WASSON,
Who, it is reported, be-
lieves that the present
method of anti-prohi-
bition campaigns is
all wrong.

The Best Snapshots of the Philadelphia Street-car Strike



SYMPATHETIC STRIKERS LEAVING THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Some of the men who laid down their tools at the command of organized labor for a general strike in the Quaker City to further the demands of the striking trolley men.



ONE OF THE TYPICAL STREET PARADES.

Demonstrations of this kind have been numerous throughout the Philadelphia strike. Under the careful regulation of the police, however, they have led to little damage.



ON THEIR WAY TO SEE THE MAYOR.

One of Philadelphia's chief thoroughfares choked with the struggling mass of men and boys attempting to break down the police barricades and surround the city hall. The strikers and sympathizers were leaderless and were later dispersed by the police. The small boys, as noted in these photographs, have taken an active part in the Philadelphia disturbances and are said to be responsible for much of the rioting.



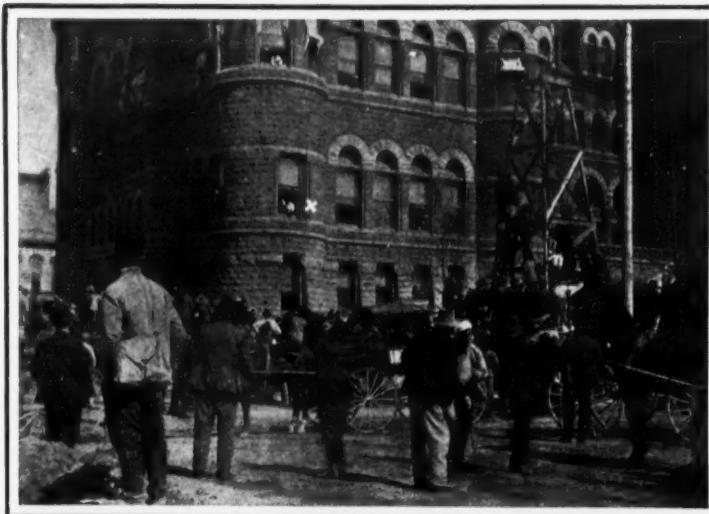
A PITCHED BATTLE.

During the first days of the strike, a squad of police was attacked from the windows of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The police while passing the Baldwin factory on their way to disperse a street gathering, were pelted with iron bolts and nuts from the factory windows. They were forced to draw their revolvers and fired to protect themselves. The shower of missiles ceased immediately. No injuries were reported.—P.J. Press Bureau.

Unusual Photographs of the Dallas Lynching

Judge Lynch Again.

DURING the trial of Allen Brooks, a negro accused of the usual crime, in the Dallas County courthouse on March 3d, the court officers were suddenly overpowered and the prisoner was captured and thrown out of the window. The negro struck on his head and was killed instantly. The mob, nevertheless, dragged him for several blocks to a street arch and there hanged him. The mob was made up mostly of angry men from the country districts of Texas. A later attempt to secure other negroes imprisoned in the Dallas jail proved unsuccessful, owing to the courage and the strategy of the sheriff and his deputies. Firemen, called to disperse the crowds with water, were threatened with lynching and were forced to return to their quarters. Immediate action has been taken by the mayor of Dallas and the police authorities, and the catastrophe is to be fearlessly investigated. Judge Lynch, North and South, occasionally rides his circuit. Determined officials, however, are limiting his activities.

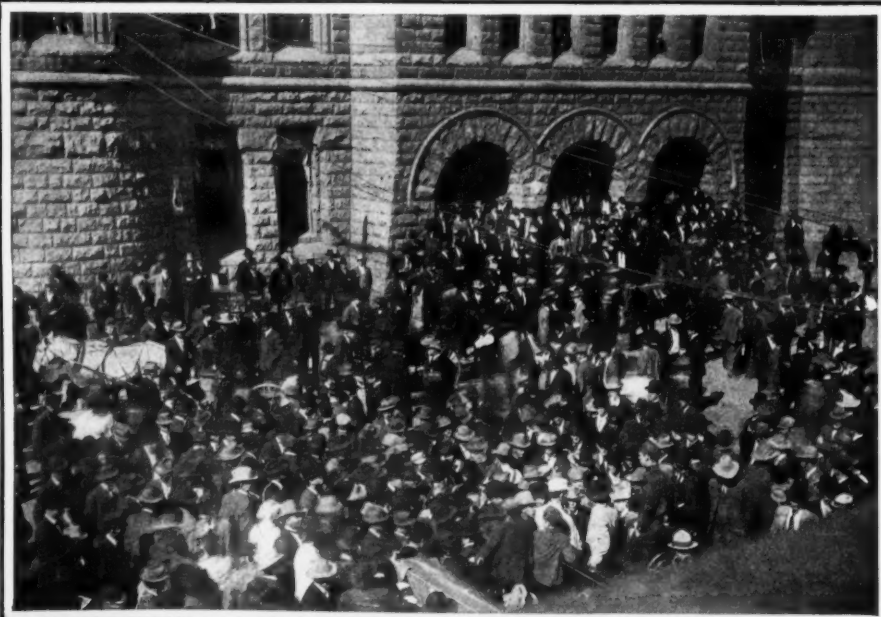


THROWING THE NEGRO THROUGH THE COURTHOUSE WINDOW.

The prisoner was seized while on trial in the courtroom and hurled from the second-story window (X) and killed.

Strike Situation in Philadelphia.

THE SO-CALLED general sympathetic strike in Philadelphia has not at this writing been brought to a crisis. The street rioting which marked the first days of the strike of the transit employees in the Quaker City subsided as soon as the police had time enough to take the situation in hand. Most of this rioting, it is now believed, was due to the presence of ruffians and irresponsible small boys. The number of men who have gone out in Philadelphia is hard to determine. It is estimated that there are 125,000 union workers in the city, but the authorities vary in their estimate of the number supporting the sympathetic strike. It is believed that a committee of thirty-five, appointed by the United Business Men's Association of Philadelphia, will eventually draw up working plans for the final settlement of the labor disturbances. It is to be hoped that both the labor and transit officials will find the business men's solution for ending the difficulties, practical and acceptable.



THE MOB ABOUT THE COURTHOUSE.

Three thousand men participated in the lynching. Most of them were from the country districts. The city authorities put an immediate stop to the rioting.



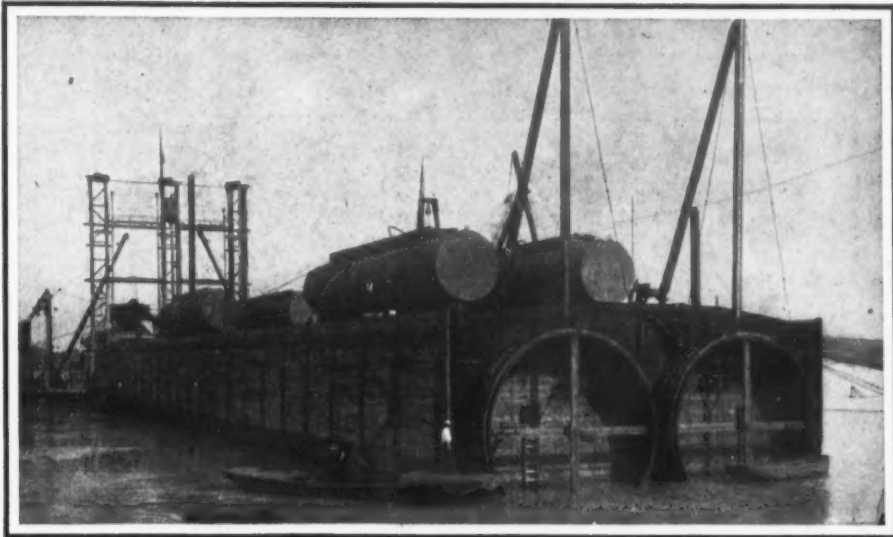
THE SCENE OF THE LYNCHING.

After the negro had been thrown from the courthouse window, he was dragged to the Elks arch of welcome, which was built for a recent celebration, and there hanged.

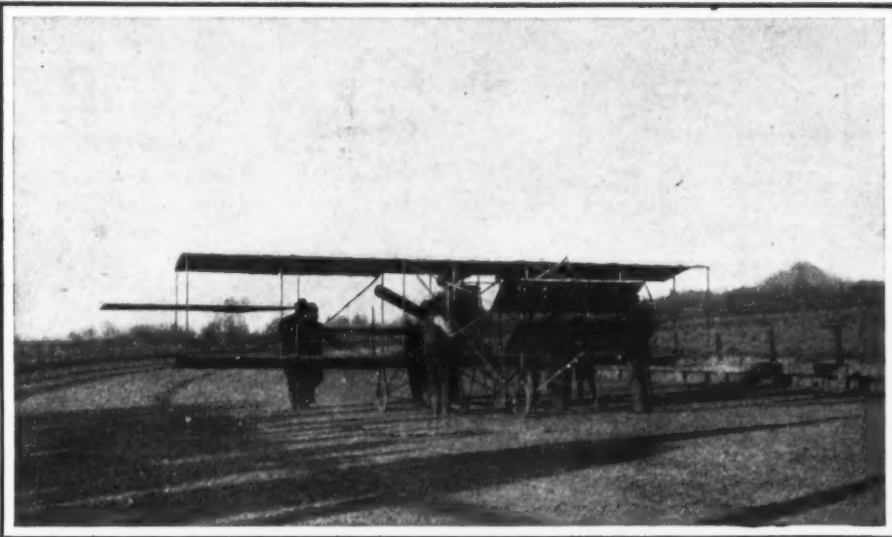
Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



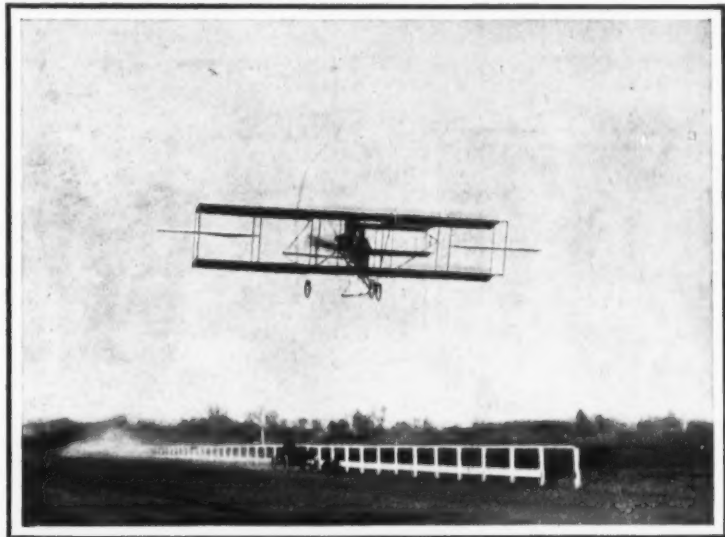
THE UNITED STATES CAPTURES JAPANESE POACHERS.
Prisoners on the deck of a United States revenue cutter entering Honolulu harbor after successfully capturing a number of Japanese who were caught on the Laysan Island preserves with 259,000 bird wings in their possession.
Williams.



A NEW WAY TO BUILD RIVER TUNNELS.
Sinking the last tubular section of the Detroit River Tunnel. This work was constructed by an entirely new method. A trench was dredged underneath the bed of the river. Steel tubes were sunk in sections and joined by divers. A concrete covering was then applied and the water pumped out of the tubes.
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PREPARING FOR THE AIRSHIP-AUTOMOBILE RACE.
Hamilton just before the start of the feature event at Phoenix.



AN EXCITING FINISH.
The airship finishing first after a ten-mile spin over a one-mile track.

WITH THE FLYING MEN AT PHOENIX, ARIZ.

One of the most successful aviation meets ever conducted in America was held at Phoenix, Ariz., from February 10th to 13th. The most enjoyable features were the races between the flying machines, automobiles and motor cycles.



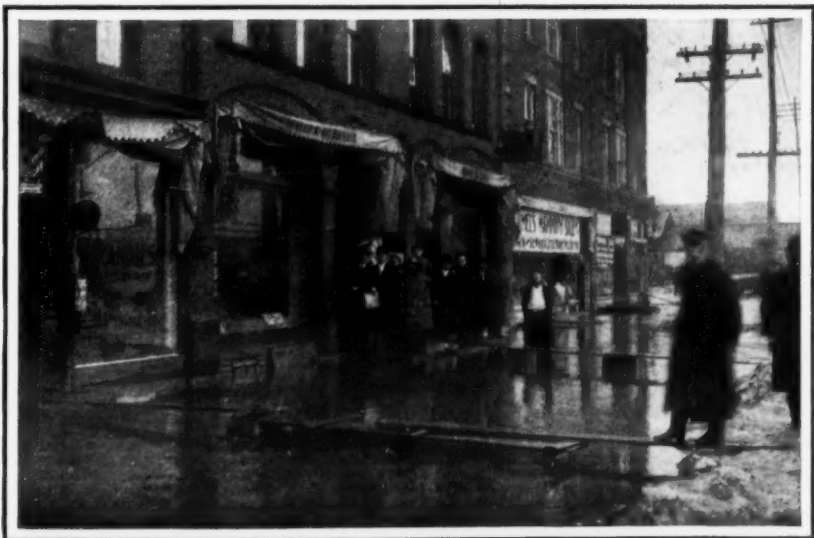
COMPLETELY WRECKED BY THE ICE.
A house at Herkimer, N. Y., which was swept from its foundations during the floods.



THE SUBMERGED RAILROAD TRACKS AT HERKIMER.
Traffic was delayed for many hours.



THE HUDSON INUNDATES ALBANY STREETS.
Old St. John's Church completely surrounded by water.



DOING BUSINESS UNDER DIFFICULTY.
The business section of Herkimer at the height of the flood.

THE MOST STRIKING PICTURES OF THE FLOODS IN NEW YORK STATE.

The recent destructive floods in the Mohawk Valley, New York, centered near the village of Herkimer. Heavy rains and melting snows over the watersheds of the Mohawk River and West Canada Creek caused these streams to overflow their channels. The formation of ice jams served as dams to back the water for many miles. The Hudson River also felt the effect of the recent rains, and flooded a portion of the river front of Albany. Two thousand houses were damaged in the Mohawk Valley.

Under the Sign of the Opera Glass

CHIT-CHAT AND STORIES OF THE THEATRICAL WORLD.

By Harriet Quimby.



MARY MANNERING AND RUTH BOUCICAULT, In "A Man's World," an amusing drama, at the Comedy Theater.



JANET BEECHER, With Cyril Scott, in "The Lottery Man," a lively comedy, at the Bijou.—Sarony.



MARY NASH, Who receives deserved praise for her work in "The City," at the Lyric.—White.



THREE OF THE FUN-MAKERS IN "THE JOLLY BACHELORS," A laughable musical show, at the Broadway Theater. Elizabeth Brice, Billie Taylor and Topsy Siegrist.



CHARLOTTE WALKER, Successfully appearing in the leading role of "Just a Wife," Eugene Walter's latest play, at the Belasco Theater. Sarony.

FRENCH critics and also French publishers say it is impossible to translate Rostand's famous play, "Chantecler," into English and preserve anything of its present charm, because of the colloquialisms and the double meaning of many of the phrases used. Why, then, should not Mr. Frohman, who has paid a fortune for the English and American rights to the play, produce it in French? When Rose Stahl took her play, "The Chorus Lady," to London, the managers there found it necessary to publish a single-sheet dictionary of Jimmy Forbes's slang to distribute through the audiences, so that the play might be understood. Mr. Frohman might follow

in that or he might issue a synopsis of the play as is done with operas. It would seem that any of these methods would be preferable to ruining the production and even running the risk of making it ridiculous by translating it into English.

There are enough Americans who understand French to give fair support to a French play, and many who do not understand a word would still thoroughly enjoy "Chantecler" if it could be produced here as it is now being produced in France. Has anybody in this country ever heard cocks crow in French? They do so in "Chantecler." Instead of making his cocks sing out, "Cock-a-doodle-do!" as all well-brought-up cocks in England or America do,

M. Rostand has made the hero of his feathered actors crow with an exclamation like this, "Co-co-ri-co!"

BROADWAY DISCOVERS A NEW ACTRESS.

The season has not been rich in producing great or even good plays. Never have we had so many successive failures as have followed each other on and off the stages of New York's principal theaters since September. The season has been rich, however, in bringing into prominence several young actresses whose talents have been heretofore concealed under a bushel. Notable among these is Nance O'Neil, the California girl who for years has struggled for New York recognition. Time after time has she appeared here, but always in an unfortunate play and in an obscure theater. This year, in what is unquestionably the play of the season, "The Lily," a drama adapted from the French by David Belasco, Miss O'Neil has proved to theater-goers that we do not have to cross the Atlantic to find a Duse or a Rejane, for neither of these artists could improve upon the acting of the young Californian in "The Lily."

The play itself is remarkable in that it presents a problem which has heretofore been little considered by the dramatist—the right of the human being to live his or her life. Odette (Nance O'Neil) has willingly concealed deep in her heart the one love of her life, because of an exaggerated conception of parental duty. Audiences see her in the first act grown up to angular, square-waisted, resigned and patient spinsterhood. To protect her younger sister, who has defied the father, who has sent all suitors from his door, and has given her heart and herself to her lover, the Lily rouses herself out of her patient acquiescence and flouts her father, whose selfishness has cheated her of her rights to love and happiness. It is this burst of long-pent-up indignation and her frank statements concerning the needs of the human heart that win for her the storm of applause and the numerous curtain calls that follow the act. The cast, which has been selected by Mr. Belasco, is an excellent one. Julia Dean, as the younger sister, is doing the best work of her career and wins much

well-deserved praise. Others in the cast are Charles Cartwright, Leo Ditrichstein, Bruce McRae, William J. Kelly, Dodson Mitchel and Florence Nash.

"MID-CHANNEL" WINS.

Whatever the opinion may be regarding Pinero's doleful play, "Mid-Channel," in which the principal characters indulge in a series of lively domestic squabbles, commonplace bickerings, interspersed with slang, after the manner of the smart set in England, there is no disputing that it draws audiences. Of course Ethel Barrymore, who, everybody says, cannot act, and yet who—and this is not a press-agent story—attracts larger and more enthusiastic audiences than any other of our popular young actresses, is the real magnet in "Mid-Channel," as she has been in several other plays produced during the last several seasons. "Mid-Channel" ended ignominiously after a short tryout in London, although Irene Vanburgh, one of the most clever, if not the most clever, of actresses on the English stage, played the part of Zoe Blundell, the character now being played by Miss Barrymore.

I do not pretend to say that Miss Barrymore can equal Miss Vanburgh in acting, or in beauty, for that matter; but the fact remains that she has

(Continued on page 295.)



ROBERT DROUET, One of the leading players in Henry W. Savage's production of "Madame X," a sensational French play, which has made an unprecedented success at the New Amsterdam Theater. Sykes.



ERIC MATURIN AND ETHEL BARRYMORE, Who are attracting large audiences at the Empire Theater, in "Mid-Channel," a drama based on modern marriage. Copyright, 1910, by Chas. Frohman.



FRED KEW AND BILLIE BURKE, In "Mrs. Dot," a sparkling comedy originally produced in London with Marie Tempest as its star.—Sarony.



WILLIAM COLLIER AND MARJORIE WOOD, In "A Lucky Star," a comedy hit, at the Hudson Theater. Sarony.

How the World Greet Mr. Rockefeller's Stupendous Philanthropy

THE INTERESTING OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, EDUCATORS AND PREACHERS UPON THE USEFULNESS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

The startling announcement made on March 2d, that John D. Rockefeller was to devote most of his millions to an unparalleled new philanthropic scheme for the benefit of mankind, has aroused the enthusiasm and praise of the civilized world. We select a few tributes almost at random from the press and from letters from prominent men which have been sent into this office.



I HAVE always held the hope that during my life I should be able to establish efficiency in giving, so that my wealth may be of greater use to present and future generations. These are the striking words quoted from Mr. Rockefeller's "Reminiscences," in connection with the announcement of his latest stupendous philanthropic scheme for the benefit of mankind. They are taken by the press and the great thinkers of the country as being the keynote to his recent motive in establishing the Rockefeller Foundation. In the opinion of the *New York Times*, the introduction of highly developed methods of economy and accountability into the business of giving is in itself Mr. Rockefeller's greatest gift to humanity. The *New York Journal of Commerce* emphasizes the "necessity" of a strong mechanism for dispensing philanthropy. Mr. Rockefeller, it states, may be credited with a sincere desire to do the greatest good with his fortune and thus leave a monument of beneficence to his memory more enduring than brass and more precious than gold. It says further: "The disposal of such a fortune in a way to do only good is a difficult task and requires something more than personal motives and individual judgment. Hence the wisdom of a strong and permanent organization in charge of the work. It must be regarded as a matter of philanthropy in its broadest sense and not of charity or pure benevolence. It need not stand alone, but may be an example and incentive for further use of private wealth in advancing education and improvement in science, art and the means of elevation and progress of mankind. It illustrates a better motive for accumulating wealth than has been common in the past."

The *Providence Bulletin* dwells upon the fact that Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy is preceded by no flourish of trumpets and accompanied by no waving of banners. It goes on in an enthusiastic vein thus: "The shrewd brain which built up a great money-making machine is equally active in providing ways for the useful distribution of wealth. Universities, churches, the cause of general education, far-reaching enterprises for medical research and the improvement of the public health—these are things which Mr. Rockefeller's money goes to promote. And not only are the objects admirable in themselves, but the means and methods chosen for attaining them are beyond criticism, calculated shrewdly by a master business mind to produce full and practical results."

The *Hartford Times* asserts that Mr. Rockefeller's gift has given the United States the leadership as a patron of civilization and progress. The *New York Post* is firm in the opinion that "Mr. Rockefeller's magnificent scheme for giving away a large part of his fortune will inevitably carry his name around the world and down the future as the greatest organizer and most princely endower of charity that had lived up to his time." The opinions of some of America's chief representatives in education and in the pulpit are interesting and significant.

The Rev. Charles Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church,

A Splendid Tribute to Mr. Rockefeller

From President Harry P. Judson of the University of Chicago.

(Written for exclusive publication in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.)

"Mr. Rockefeller's latest philanthropic plans are the most interesting that have come under my knowledge at any time. Many men of large financial resources have sought to use their fortunes in a variety of ways for the benefit of humanity. Not being themselves expert in such matters, they are often liable to errors, sometimes of a serious character. In this way, with the best of motives, large philanthropists have at times wrought harm rather than good by their gifts. Moreover, it has often proved the case that beneficence has ceased with the lifetime of the philanthropist. The foundation proposed by Mr. Rockefeller will guard against both of these cardinal errors. Putting the administration of the funds in the hands of those who are expert, it will be possible always to make a scientific study of the conditions which are to be relieved, and to place the funds where they will do the most far-reaching good, and, on the other hand, to avoid giving in such way as to lead to harmful results. The financial side of the science of philanthropy—and philanthropy is a real science—should always have in mind these two considerations:

"1. Is a proposed gift likely, after all, to be injurious rather than helpful?

"2. How can money be given in such a way that one dollar shall do five dollars' worth of work?

"The proposed plan should, so long as society lasts, be a potent force in remedying the unfortunate conditions of humanity."

New York City, where Mr. Rockefeller attends Divine services, pays the following tribute: "We see the dawning of a new day for mankind because of this magnificent gift, coming as it does from one who has broad, statesmanlike views and the genius to plan it all. In it there is to me a lovely nobility of character. In its influence we stand in the presence of a new epoch—one that is evolutionary and edifying. It will free the slave-bond of evil conditions, and it is only the plain truth for us to say this vast gift will have the power for the amelioration of suffering and for the upbuilding of science and civilization. We bless the good God who made such a gift possible."

President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, in a carefully prepared statement says: "I believe that the Rockefeller Foundation will be a great benefit to all humanity. The proposal of such a plan on Mr. Rockefeller's part certainly shows a wide and humane mind, but whether the work will be managed with the same public spirit and impartiality which have characterized Mr. Rockefeller in such matters remains to be seen."

The *New York World* has collected some of the maxims of Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., who is to be the executive of the Rockefeller Foundation. These rules of conduct were given mostly in addresses to his Bible class, and they supply a most intimate knowledge of the character of the man who is to carry on this great philanthropic work. To quote:

"I am more than a Baptist; I am a Christian."

"Modern methods should be employed, even at the expense of the few."

"The chief thing in life is to do something—to work."

"Thirty cents is all I ever spend for luncheon. It's enough for any man on a salary."

"The growth of a big business is merely the survival of the fittest."

"Do the little, every-day duties of life without a murmur. Do them well. That is success."

"The most successful business men can be, should be and are the most successful Christian men."

"A war may cost many lives, but it is for the good of the country at large."

"Success comes by doing the common, every-day things of life uncommonly well."

"There are three chief requisites for a successful business man. The first is honesty—absolute honesty; the second is industry, and the third is perseverance."

"There is only one way that the hidden treasure can be found, and that is by building up character in order to possess all that is really worth having in the world."

"It is no crime to accumulate wealth, provided it was attained by honest and proper means; but it is a crime to devote it to an improper use."

"The moral order of the universe will be maintained regardless of the individual power of any man."

"You can bank on it that it pays to do right; that God is just and will right all evils."

"Wealth and position are not everything. They are good only so far as the good you can do with them."

"I am convinced from my own experience that the greatest joy in life comes from Christian service and association."



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THE GUARDIANS OF VAST MILLIONS.

The General Education Board appointed by Mr. Rockefeller to administer and direct the Rockefeller General Education Fund. The proposed plan to increase the fund to over \$100,000,000 will further extend their duties. Key to picture. Sitting, from left to right: Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Executive Secretary; Frederick T. Gates, Chairman; George Foster Peabody, Treasurer; Dr. Edwin A. Alderman. Standing, from left to right: Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Starr J. Murphy, Dr. Albert Shaw, Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, Dr. Walter H. Page.



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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

The latest photograph of the great philanthropist enjoying a morning at golf on the links of the Country Club at Augusta, Ga.



MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Who has been extensively consulted by her husband during the planning of the philanthropic distribution of the Rockefeller millions.



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FULFILLING THE DUTIES OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Mr. Rockefeller at the voting booth during a recent election. He has always kept well informed on matters of current events.



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, NEW YORK

MRS. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.,

Who is the daughter of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller, Jr., have two children, a daughter, and a son, John D. Rockefeller, 3d.

The Law in Happy Valley

By Roland Ashford Phillips.

Author of "The Silver Butterfly," "The Red Deliverance," etc.



HEY had chased the man for three days. In this span of time the posse, with Hampton, the sheriff, at their head, never faltered in their grim pursuit of justice. They gave the fugitive no time to break his fast nor to sleep. They drove him halfway across the desert, up through the tangle of scrub oak, down one gulch after another, tirelessly, relentlessly. Ned Hampton was a man to whom duty stood above everything else.

"I'll get that Spider," he declared, when the first news of the murder at Hardson's ranch reached his ears. "I'll get him or I'll never come back to camp."

Harvey Kemp, otherwise known as Spider—a sobriquet he had picked up on the other side of the range—had had a full six hours' start of the posse, and had led them a merry chase across the country. At first it had been on horseback, then the fugitive's mount broke a leg and he took to the underbrush. Hampton and the boys overtook and shot the pinto, left their own ponies at a convenient ranchhouse, and immediately scattered into the maze and tangle of the mountain shoulder. They easily found and kept his trail, since he made no pretense at effacing it, and as the hours dragged along from dawn until near midafternoon, they instinctively realized the fact that they were steadily and surely gaining upon him. At one place the men came upon a narrow gulch which Spider had leaped, and had fallen, injuring himself. And at intervals they found blood splashes.

"Hurt himself," one of the men ventured, as they paused before the drying marks. "He's gettin' all tuckered out, I'm allowin'. Seems like he's headin' for old Bear Creek Canyon, too."

Hampton, overhearing, laughed grimly. Bear Creek Canyon was a trap. Spider evidently did not know it, but the posse did, and each man of them chuckled. The canyon, widening at this juncture, narrowed farther on, like the neck of a bottle. In this neck lay Happy Hollow Ranch.

"He's likely to lay around Happy Hollow for a bit of rest," the first man spoke up again. "We ought to warn Hillman. He'd be able to give us a hand."

"Good idea!" Hampton vouched; and at his orders they halted for the final instructions.

"No one at the Hillman place but himself and daughter. Boys mostly out on the round-up. We'll split, and half of us will cut across the hill toward the ranch."

The first man laughed shortly. "Hillman's girl is that kind to feel sorry for Spider and let him hide," he broke out. "A sympathetic little cuss, hatin' to see any sufferin'. I remember the time when she mothered half a dozen chipmunks 'cause I shot the old one."

Hillman, driving in from camp by another route, told Gloria the news. The girl listened quietly.

"They've trailed Spider for three days," he went on, after he had finished supper and was helping with the dishes. "Think like as not they'll head him toward us. If he strikes the canyon—well, there ain't no other way out, unless he flies."

"And suppose—suppose he stops here, daddy?" the girl asked suddenly.

The old man shrugged his shoulders and went over to the window. "There's a thousand dollars' reward offered," he ventured, after the pause in which he lowered the shade. "Reckon I could use it as well as anybody."

Gloria mechanically poured out the water and hung the pail beneath the shelf. Then she turned.

"Poor man!" she murmured. "I wonder if he isn't tired and hungry!" She was barely conscious that her words had been audible. Her father turned with a quick laugh.

"I reckon he's both," he answered sharply. "Been on the move for three days, and Hampton

ain't the kind to let up very easy. Hampton's the best sheriff we've ever had. He'll get Spider, all right."

Gloria bit her lip. "I—I hate Mr. Hampton!" she broke out. "I hate him!"

"Hate him?" Hillman chuckled. "Why, you ain't never seen him, Gloria!"

"I hate him, anyhow. I don't see why they want to hunt men like—like animals for, anyway. It's cruel!"

"Murderers ain't the best class of people to be roaming around the country with you and me, Gloria. We got to have justice. You know what the Bible says about—"

"I know, daddy," she interrupted; and then fell silent. She sat down finally and watched her father load his rifle. Their eyes met abruptly.

"Not that I'll be wanting it," the old man explained lamely; "but something might turn up, and it's better to be ready."

After he had gone out of the house and down the trail toward the distant corral, Gloria went over and calmly unloaded the gun. This done, she placed it back in the corner and went out upon the porch.

The valley was steeped in a drifting, amethyst haze that shut out the throbbing creek and softened the gaunt, jagged outlines of the canyon mouth. The pines were green-black against the yellow sky. Rearing their white heads above the lower purple ranges, the snowy peaks caught the last kiss of the dying day and stood glorious and majestically looking down upon the quiet, mist-enshrouded valley.

Gloria clasped her warm, brown hands together, and with open, shining eyes drank in the wonder and familiar beauty of it all. It seemed impossible to realize that men, thirsting for human blood, were

Of a sudden a swift form lurched from out the gloom and stumbled toward the porch. Gloria caught at her breath.

"That you, daddy?" She knew it was not her father.

A thin stream of light came from the partly opened door, marking an oblique line across the porch. Into this yellow gleam a white, mud-covered face showed itself.

"Won't—won't you help me?" came the voice, so low as to be barely audible. Gloria waited a moment to collect her thoughts, her eyes riveted upon that pitiful, white face, half hidden by a torn sombrero. Her courage came back as quickly as it had fled. Why should she fear this tired and hungry creature?

"Ars—are you Spider?" she asked frankly.

The man grinned and his gray eyes seemed to dance.

"How'd you ever guess?"

"Daddy said they were chasing you down the canyon, and that you'd probably come past here."

"I guess he was right. There wasn't no other way to get out." He passed a hand across his lips.

"Why did you come here—to me?" she broke out impulsively. "How did you know that I'd help you?"

The fugitive smiled wearily. "I was hiding over there in the brush, and I heard you thinking out loud," he confessed. "I trusted you."

"And you're a murderer?"

"You believe that?"

She looked deep into his gray eyes and her little heart quivered and her breath came hard. She had never gazed into a man's eyes like that before. Something in their depths seemed to challenge her first belief.

"I—I don't want to believe it," she faltered, not quite sure of her words.

The hunted man's face lighted up wonderfully sudden.

"Then you'll hide me? They'll be following pretty quick, and I'm so tired."

"There's a place behind the stove in the kitchen," the girl hurried, swallowing the hot lump in her throat. "They'll never think of looking there."

"Hurry then," he warned.

"Wait till I turn down the light," she answered. It only took a moment to slip into the room and puff out the lamp. The moon was shining now, and the glow shifted into the big kitchen through the open windows.

"Now," she called, in a whisper. The man tiptoed inside. Gloria fumbled at a knob in the wall of slabs. Finally it obeyed her will, and, sliding it back, she disclosed a black hole.

"Daddy uses it for storing furs and the like," she explained. "It's dark, but you're not afraid, are you?"

He came close beside her and peered in. "Afraid? Me afraid? Not after what I've gone through these three days!" he added bitterly.

His groping fingers touched her wrist. She thrilled at their warmth.

"Why didn't you force me to hide you?" she asked, noting the big revolver at his hip. "I always imagined bad men did such things as that."

He turned. "Bad men do," came his quick response.

"Oh!" and she laughed timidly, holding her hands tightly together. What a strange, attractive fellow this Spider was! How gray and wide his eyes were, and how frankly, boyishly they met her own! How softly he spoke, and how quick his lips were to smile! And to think there were men who sought to kill him! Gloria's narrow horizon had been peopled by so few that somehow, all unbidden, she caught herself wishing she might sit and talk with him.

"I—I don't know how I'm ever going to thank you," the man went on, after the long interval of silence. "You're doing a powerful lot for me. Is it because you are sorry—or because you are afraid?" he added.

"Because—because I am sorry for you," she gulped bravely and looked up into his eyes.

(Continued on page 300.)



"I WISH YOU WOULD, MR. HAMPTON," SHE BURST OUT IMPULSIVELY. "I GET LONESOME SOMETIMES."

Drawn by H. E. Pyke.

desecrating that dim and peaceful hollow, pitilessly driving one of their own kind before them to his death.

"Poor, poor man!" she murmured to herself. "I suppose he's tired and sleepy and hungry. I reckon he's suffering."

Her quaint little heart, so foreign to the ways of the world beyond the hills, was not broad enough to embrace both justice and pity. For a long, long time she stood there, humming softly, only thinking, pondering, her mind far away.

Special Easter Photo Prize Contest

WISCONSIN WINS THE \$10 PRIZE.



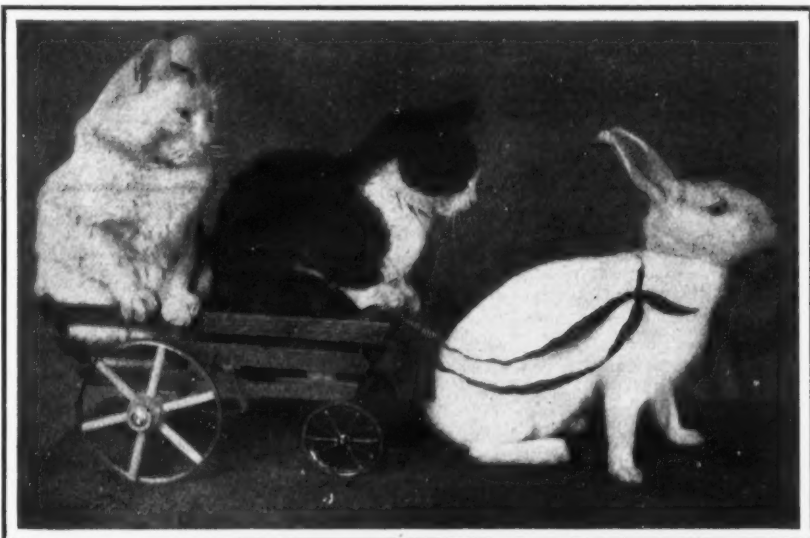
THE DAY BEFORE.
Biddy hen's eggs are soon to change complexion.
Nellie Coutant, Indiana.



DISCOVERED—A RABBIT'S NEST.
Easter treasures go to the early finder.
Flora W. Kern, Nebraska.



A FAIR DECEIVER.
"Maybe if I feed 'em a lot they'll lay more Easter eggs."—*Harry G. Burns, Florida.*



AN EASTER TURN-OUT.
Tabby Cat and Tommy Cat parade in holiday style.—*Mrs. William Durant, New Jersey.*



"I'VE GOT ANOTHER ONE."
The one that finds the most eggs gets a pet rabbit.—*Mary E. Northend, Massachusetts.*



"HASN'T SCRATCHED YET."
Farm playmates at Eastertime.
W. A. Rowley, Illinois.



ALL SAFE AT HOME.
Counting the brood.
John L. Hopper, New York.



AN OFFERING.
Easter cheer for grandma's window.
George Vanderheyden, Virginia.



"BE CAREFUL NOW."
Mabel Heise, Oregon.



LENTEN DISTRACTIONS.
Gertrude Carter Wren, Pennsylvania.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) THE BEST GAME OF ALL.
Clarence Payson, Wisconsin.

The Marvelous Work of an Italian Trade School

THE INTERESTING STORY OF ITALIAN HOUSE, AT FIVE POINTS, NEW YORK CITY, WHERE THE METROPOLIS IS SOLVING WITH MARKED SUCCESS ONE OF ITS MOST DIFFICULT IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

By Henry V. Andrews.



NEW YORK is the second Italian city, in point of population, in the world, even Naples, with its 564,000 souls, counting only a few tens of thousands more, and Milan and Rome each falling short of its half-million mark. The assimilation of this vast body of aliens, which, like the Russian Jews, tends to establish itself in colonies, retaining Old World language and customs, is one of the standing problems not only of New York, but of the country at large. What is New York doing to solve it? The public schools, of course, are doing much for the children of the immigrants; but they can influence the older generation only indirectly. There is, however, an agency which, while dealing primarily with the children, yet exercises a direct influence upon their elders. This is the social center, with its allied educational features of the day school and the evening trade school.

The Italian House of the Children's Aid Society is at Five Points, in the heart of the downtown East Side Italian district, a stone's throw from Mulberry Bend, once a synonym for congestion, misery and crime, now the site of one of the best of the small parks that afford breathing space for New York's tenement population. Founded in Leonard Street about fifty years ago as the Italian Industrial School, last autumn the school removed to two large buildings formerly occupied by the Five Points House of Industry, and opened a new epoch in its history as the social center of the greatest Italian colony in the world. The old Leonard Street school had for many years maintained day classes for the children of Italian parents who were too poor to clothe their little ones well enough to send them to the public schools, even if many of the children had not been too backward, by reason of their ignorance of English, to profit by the instructions given in those schools. The school not only helped to clothe these children decently, but also furnished a hot midday dinner every school day. It also provided instructions in evening classes in carpentry, cooking, dressmaking, embroidery, English, Italian and gymnasium work. On its removal to the new location in Worth Street, the day classes were continued on the same lines as before, but the work of the evening classes was developed into that of a trade school and social center. This resulted in the addition of certain classes, such as those in power sewing machinery, English stenography, Italian stenography, typewriting, printing, sign painting, and the establishment of a model flat and the general housekeeping training naturally associated with it, of a "business boys' club," and many social activities. Twelve hundred pupils—men, women and children—are enrolled, representing five or six thousand Italians directly reached by the formal and informal teachings of the House, and perhaps fifty thousand of the alien community more or less indirectly influenced.

One of the most important functions of the school is the teaching of English to adults and their instruction in the reading and writing of the pure Italian tongue. So important is this latter work in the eyes of the Italian government that it bears the entire expenses of the classes in Italian. The necessity for such instruction arises not only from the illiteracy of many Italian immigrants, but from the fact that the dialects of the different provinces from which they come are frequently unintelligible to the natives of other provinces or to those speaking only the language of educated Italians. Until this class was established, the illiterate were obliged to pay twenty-five cents or more to a professional letter-writer (often of doubtful ability or honesty) whenever they wished to communicate with friends or relatives in the mother country.

The necessity of the newly arrived immigrants acquiring at least a speaking acquaintance with the English language at the earliest possible moment is obvious. Many a skilled workman is obliged, by reason of his ignorance of English, to accept the harder work and smaller pay of a common laborer. Such a man, who two years ago was obliged to handle a pick, is now, thanks to six months' instruction in English in the night school, a master electrician (the trade he followed in Italy), with his own shop.

The purpose of the trade school is not to turn out finished journeymen, but to give its pupils such industrial insight that they may be fitted, after a course of a few months, to earn a living wage; at first, perhaps, as helpers or apprentices, but later as skilled workmen and workwomen. When the trade unions understand this, and that the school is not training boys and girls to supplant union labor, but rather to recruit its ranks, they cease to look askance at it. So many of these Italians are engaged in the hand-to-hand (or, perhaps, one should say hand-to-mouth) struggle with poverty, it is necessary to bring them as quickly as possible to a point at which they can increase their earnings, even though they are not in that short time made into masters of their craft. Thus in three or four months it is possible to train a girl who has never seen a power machine to

sew well enough to earn six or eight dollars a week.

Italians in their native country, especially those from the southern provinces, who make up two-thirds of the representation in the school, are more inclined to home industries than to factory work. The directors of the school have adapted their curriculum, to a considerable extent, to take advantage of this national characteristic and to encourage the mechanical and artistic talents which are so pronounced in many youthful immigrants or children of immigrants. One of the most popular evening classes is that in sign painting, which combines the advantages of independence in industry with those of quick returns on the time and money invested. After two terms of instruction a boy can go into a shop as an apprentice at nine dollars a week, his outfit costing him only five dollars. His instruction, as in all the classes of the day and trade schools, is free. In the case of the former, the teaching force is paid out of the educational fund of the city; but the board of education makes no provision for the trade classes, which are entirely supported by the society and individual patrons. It costs about five hundred dollars yearly to maintain a trade class; this estimate does not include the salaries of teachers.

"The evening industrial school," says Matthew Adams, superintendent of trade schools for the Children's Aid Society, "is found to be a chief factor in this country's educational system. You cannot successfully appeal to a boy who is earning four or five dollars a week to give up even those small earnings for the sake of attending a day trade class. Even if he is far-sighted enough to see the advantage which such a sacrifice means in greatly increased wages in the future, it may be utterly impossible for him to make it; but the same boy may be easily persuaded to go to an evening trade school, while he keeps his day job."

With the girls, it is not merely a question of training them for trades, but of preparing them for home duties. Graduates of the trade dressmaking class, which meets four nights a week during the year, are expected to be proficient in their calling at the end of the year's course. In two other classes instruction is given in both embroidery and dressmaking, with the purpose of preparing girls for such work as home dressmaking, darning, crocheting, knitting and other needlework for the household which she will soon direct. Marriages are early and "bachelor maids" few in Little Italy. Naturally the course in homemaking includes cooking classes, which meet four times a week, each having about fifteen pupils. These girls are also in one or other of the dressmaking and embroidery classes. Membership in these classes, to the extent of three hours' work each week in dressmaking and embroidery and two hours in cooking, entitles a girl to the privileges of the Girls' Club, which furnishes an illustration of the ease with which the formal instruction given at Italian House is merged with its social activities.

In order to supply a practicable ideal of decent living in tenement conditions, the school authorities have fitted up a three-room flat, with furnishings, which may be duplicated for a hundred and twenty dollars. The living-room, with a neat rug on the floor, has also a couch, convertible into a bed, a folding table, eight chairs, and appropriate pictures and vases—the two last not in too severe a style of art—tasteful window hangings and green-stained walls. Flowers are on the window seats. The bedroom has a white enameled bedstead, an oak bureau and washstand; the kitchen a gas stove, a sink with hot and cold water taps, a stationary washtub and a cupboard. Three nights a week a dozen older members of the Girls' Club—a different delegation each night—have the much-coveted privilege of cleaning and setting the rooms in order, under proper direction, a dinner served by four of the party being the crowning event of the evening. Informal instruction is given in the serving of meals, the receiving of guests, table and general etiquette.

Graduates of the Girls' Club become members of the Young Women's Club, which has a self-governing organization and meets in a large, well-furnished room, with a piano and a large looking-glass. Here the members read, sew, sing and chat, and frequently receive neighborly visits from teachers, college students and the wives of some of the professors of that institution and of Columbia, who are especially interested in the activities of Italian House.

The years spent in the Leonard Street building have provided the school with a body of alumni whose loyalty is of great service in extending the influence of Italian House as a social center. That their enthusiasm for their alma mater is more than mere sentiment is proved by the fact that an association of former pupils, most of them now prosperous business men, have raised a fund of ten thousand dollars, to be applied to the establishment of a similar school—to be called the Verdi—in the Little Italy of Harlem. Graduates from the trade classes maintain their membership in the Young Men's Club even after marriage. "My wife," said one of these young benedicts, "is very glad to have me come here instead of going to a saloon. I drop in here for

a smoke and a quiet game of checkers with some of my old friends, and then go home." If he preferred pool to checkers, he might play at one cent a cue—the price fixed by the members, who apply the small fee to keeping the table in repair and to adding to the furnishings, which they themselves have paid for. The pool table is the most popular feature of the club, with the piano in the reception-room crowding it for first place. In this room is a colored print representing a sailor standing in front of an American flag; a portrait of Washington also adorns one of the walls. Membership in the club is open to young men between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five. Two policemen and a postman are on the rolls. The organization is self-governing, the idea of the founders having been to stimulate independence of action among members of a race accustomed to the restraints imposed by a paternal government.

The gymnasium has an excellent set of apparatus, a hundred individual lockers, and a number of shower baths. The privilege of a bath free from all the inconveniences which oppress the bather in a crowded tenement apartment is much appreciated, and the Italian House workers regard the opportunity of inculcating habits of cleanliness in this indirect way as equally valuable with the exercise taken in the gymnasium. Open six nights a week, the gymnasium attracts the youth of all ages and both sexes. So does the dance hall, a room eighty feet square, where every Friday night the young men and women between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five waltz and polka to the music of the Italian School orchestra. These young people, who, if they sought their pleasure elsewhere, might be dancing in a hall back of a saloon, are here under the chaperonage of Mrs. L. E. Weygandt, the principal of the school—herself of Italian parentage—who is ready to rebuke the rare offenders against decorum.

The dance hall also serves as a drill room for the Italian Rifle Guard, a uniformed organization, one hundred strong, all of whose members are graduates of the various classes. Before they joined the Young Men's Club in a body, these boys met over a saloon, from the proprietor of which they were expected to buy five or six dollars' worth of drink checks every meeting night. The Italian passion for music finds its outlet in a singing society, which gives a number of operettas and cantatas in the course of the season. Two five-and-drum corps, one recruited from the older, the other from the younger, boys, enliven the House on the evenings when they meet for practice. The more serious side of civic training receives the attention of an advisory committee of prominent Italians and others interested in the work. This committee makes arrangements for lectures, musicales, exhibits, etc., in the large assembly hall of the House, which will seat upward of five hundred people. The New York Charity Organization Society's committee on the prevention of tuberculosis will give an exhibit in this hall in the near future. The Penny Provident Fund of New York City has a branch in the building, which is largely patronized. "Mothers' meetings" and teas engage the interest of the married women, many of whom, like the members of the Young Men's Club, received their education in the school.

Not the least important work which the directors of Italian House have set before themselves is the organization of the young men of the House and the neighborhood in classes for instruction in civics. The People's Institute has organized a Civic Club, of about twenty-five members, having for its aim the development of national and civic patriotism. It is planned also to extend aid to the large number of Italians who would be glad to become American citizens, but who are deterred by the difficulties laid in their way, it is charged, by "naturalization sharks," who convince many of them that they can secure their papers only by the payment of a considerable sum of money—to the sharks, of course. At present only about one-fourth of the eighty or ninety thousand male Italians of New York City, fairly well qualified, as the social workers among them think, for citizenship, have become naturalized.

"Of the two or three hundred men of voting age that frequent Italian House," says Charles A. Prosser, general superintendent of the society's schools, who has been devoting special attention to the new features of the curriculum at Five Points, "I don't know of one who is naturalized. If the new department of civics does nothing more this year than to make citizens of these, it will be doing a great work."

For citizenship is, after all, the aim of the work at Italian House. The first step is to make the immigrant self-respecting and self-supporting. This goes a long way in equipping him for citizenship. The remarkable success of the institution, it is believed, will lead others in the large Italian settlements throughout the United States to inaugurate similar organizations. If any one doubts the efficient work of Italian House, let him question some of the graduates. They are now distributed all over the United States and everywhere report success and prosperity. The Italian immigrant has the faculty of staying made. He is not a backslider.

Who Is Responsible for High Prices? Are You?

A SIGNIFICANT PHASE OF THE CRUSADE AGAINST HIGH PRICES WHICH IT WILL
PROFIT US TO PAUSE AND CONSIDER.

By Charlton D. Strayer



MENTION the cost of living to the average individual, and it is like probing the nerve cavity of a sensitive tooth. Every man has a panacea, and the emotional way in which the matter has been taken up in many quarters savors more of mob methods than of sane inquiry for a constructive remedy. The meat boycott, at best, can do no more than focus attention on the meat phase of the question, and, instead of solving the situation, will result only in hardship and loss to many innocent parties. But a calm and temperate review of the whole field ought to furnish us a reasonable conclusion.

If you are an economist, the only things which in your view could have produced the general rise of prices are the increased production of gold and the increase of currency. Says Professor Taussig, of Harvard: "The fundamental cause of the general rise in prices which has taken place during the decade in all civilized countries is the increased supply of gold. So long as the gold supply increases faster than population, production and the consequent volume of things bought and sold, so long the rise in prices will continue." One doesn't have to be an economist to appreciate the reasonableness of this explanation. But note in passing that there has been a general rise in prices in all civilized countries. The partially informed have concluded that we are the only people so plagued; yet even in Mexico—fifty-cent-silver-dollar Mexico—food prices tally closely with those in the United States.

If you are a Democrat or a Republican insurgent of the rabid type, you will place the blame upon the high tariff. That a protective tariff means an era of high wages, justifying high prices, rather than of low ones, we are quite willing to agree. Together these mean a higher standard of living all the way through, and it is to the credit of a high tariff that it is so. Not many of the working class in this country would submit to the low standard of living common among the working people of free-trade England. The curious feature about the tariff explanation is that things about which there is most complaint—dairy, poultry, meat and farm products generally—are commodities least affected by the tariff; e. g., the duty of three cents a dozen on eggs from Canada does not make eggs sell at fifty or sixty cents. Note, too, that although hides, thanks to President Taft, were placed on the free list by the Payne bill, shoes have nevertheless advanced in price. Why? Because the growing automobile industry is making a steadily increasing demand for leather. These two instances are enough to show that the universal law of supply and demand operates impartially, whether tariffs are high or low. Eggs and hides are scarce, though in the case of eggs the cold-storage factor influences the scarcity.

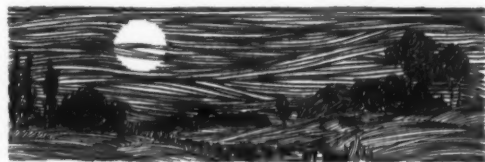
But for the moment it is the tariff side of the problem we are reviewing. To Senator Lodge we are indebted for comprehensive tables covering the advance in prices for the past ten years. Not the tariff, but the increased supply of gold, he contends, is responsible for the rise. But Senator Lodge is a high priest of protection. Very well. The figures from which he draws his conclusions are open to all. The average increase in the price of clothing the last decade has been 15.23 per cent., while food products in the same period show an increase of 26.48 per cent. Were the tariff at the root of the trouble, it would be illogical that foodstuffs, which have least protection or none at all, should advance the most. If the tariff causes the abnormal prices, the percentages should be reversed. To many of the critics of the Payne tariff, it may be a surprise to learn that more than half of the merchandise imported during the first six months of the law came in free of duty. This record suggests its own inference, for there has been advance in both free and dutiable foreign goods, with free imports taking the lead. Those who lay the blame of the high cost of living at the door of the tariff will have to present a stronger case.

If you are a "trust-buster," it is the trusts, of course, that have caused the advance in prices. Here the average man's prejudice gets the advantage of his reason. As a general proposition, the rise of the big corporation has resulted in decreasing rather than increasing the prices of commodities. By reason of the size and scope of its operations, the large aggregation of capital can sell at a lower price than a small concern, and still make a fair profit. The most maligned corporation of them all—the Standard Oil Company—is able to buy crude oil at a higher figure than the independents care to pay, then refine the oil, and sell it in any quarter of the globe at a smaller price per gallon than you pay for mineral water within a hundred miles of the springs where the water is bottled just as it comes bubbling from the earth. Do trusts make high prices? The most unorganized industry in the country to-day is that of farming; yet it is the independent farmer, the man who stands alone, a member of no trust or monopolistic corporation, who is now receiving fancy

prices both for the grains he raises and for the cattle, sheep and hogs to which he feeds his high-priced crops. For cattle on the hoof he gets the record figures of \$9.25 a hundred, and for hogs \$8.50, not because he is a member of an oppressive trust or because the "meat trust" likes to pay big prices for livestock, but simply and solely because the supply of these things is not equal to the demand.

While the increased gold production is unquestionably a factor in the present phenomenal prices, we may eliminate from the case the increase of currency, along with the tariff and trusts, and still have high prices. More fundamental than all these is the law of supply and demand which came into operation when man first began to barter and trade, and which has not yet lowered its flag. Whenever demand encroaches too closely upon supply, there will be high prices. And here is where cold storage has been able to enter a field formerly subject only to natural causes, and bring about an artificial disproportion of supply and demand. Without question, the cold storage of meats, poultry and eggs has boosted the prices of these necessities, because it has produced an unnatural condition of supply and demand. But this is not the fault of the trust method of doing business. It is the abuse of cold storage. The remedy is not the destruction of cold-storage warehouses, but a most searching inquiry into the methods of cold storage and strict government oversight of all cold-storage products. It should also be said in this connection that the wholly unjust tax on oleomargarine—"the poor man's butter"—in the interests of the butter makers, has put an almost prohibitive price on the dairy product. To relieve that, repeal the tax.

We are suffering in this country the penalty that comes from depleted farms and congested cities. With the marked advance in our population in the past decade, there has been only about one-half the percentage of increase in farm production. In other words, we have more people to feed and less proportionately to feed them with. There was no other alternative; prices had to rise. The lure of the city



The Homing.



UT of the deserts of night, he came
home to me, wrack, and the fear-
haunt aglow in his eyes;
Crept to this heart that had yearned
through the years for the clasp
of his hand, and the sun of his smile.
Weak, and the will of him broken and poor
from defeat in the battle with Mammon
and Guile—
Straight to his father he came—with the day-
star's rise.

Once, on threshold he paused as in fear lest
some other had taken his place in my
heart;

Paused, then the hunger for solace gnawed
deep in him, swiftly he sped to me,
breathing one word—

"Father"—more wondrous than ever a
melody thrilled from lute-strings by an
angel hand stirred,

Straight to his father he came—nor in life to
part.

Never a word of reproach did I breathe to
him, only I looked on him, smiling
through tears,

Wistful I noted the smile of him hardened,
the pitiful wounds that the long years
had wrought.

Then as he slept, by his bedside I wept for
him, hungered of heart, yet appeased in
the thought,

Straight to his father he came—through the
husk-strewn years.

CLARENCE RICHARD LINDNER.

has thrown its magic upon millions of our population. These millions, who have gone from the country, and not one of whom is producing foodstuffs, all have to be fed by the farms. And the farms are steadily producing a smaller proportionate amount. Look, for example, at beef. As Louis F. Swift, of Chicago, made clear in his recent interesting and enlightening contribution to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, cattle were formerly produced in vast numbers and at small cost on immense ranches in the West. But these ranches have been split up into farms, so that the number of grass-fed cattle coming from ranches is each year becoming less. More and more will the market in the future be supplied from the small, grain-fed herds owned by the farmer. This will mean beef of a finer quality, but of higher price, too.

I think meat is high now; it will be higher in the future. "Meanwhile we stand," says President Schurman, of Cornell, "between the era of ranching, which is passing away, and the era of stock-raising on farms, which is not adequately developed to meet the needs of our increasing population." The two main factors in determining the price of beef and every other staple will be in the future, as in the past, the cost of production and the intensity of the demand. The remedy for high prices lies not in excited boycotts, but in stimulating a movement "back to the farm," in order that more land may be put under the plow, and to increase as well the productivity of all the farms now cultivated. Some of our railroads, through their experimental farms, are doing pioneer work at the very fountain head of the trouble. If all the railroads were to adopt this businesslike policy of helping to redeem the worn-out farms in the territory covered by their lines, the railroads would not only swell their freight traffic, but agriculture everywhere would receive the most scientific stimulus possible and the country's production would advance by leaps and bounds.

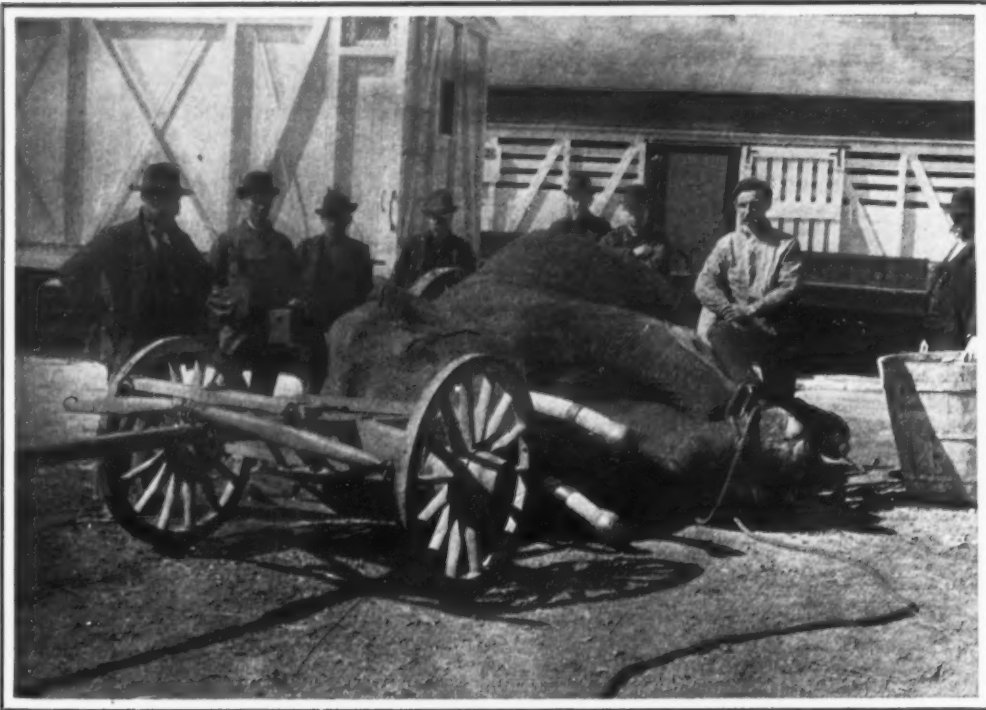
While the time-honored law of supply and demand is the fundamental consideration, there are also many other factors, which taken singly are of minor importance, but which taken together are of major significance. It is the "cost of high living" that pinches, says J. J. Hill. To the man who at best dines on rump roast and potatoes this epigram will scarcely seem witty, but, nevertheless, the "cost of high living" deserves consideration along with the "high cost of living." The wage-earner or the man on a salary of \$1,000 a year hasn't cut a very big figure in forcing up the price of lobsters, diamond-back terrapin and canvasback duck. When all is said, however, it will be found that not only does our wealthy class live in too great luxury, but the average American household lives extravagantly, too, and most of us beyond our means.

Not only do we live well, but we are wasteful. Sir Thomas Lipton, after his last visit to this country, said he had never been able to get used to the great waste at American tables. The waste of meat impressed him particularly. Our national resources we have been wasting for years, hence conservation is so much to the fore. Many a farmer in the prosperous West wastes enough every year on his farm to support a small family. Waste, then, is a friend of high prices. Boycott that.

Another factor is the modern method of buying everything in the small package, where once things were bought in bulk. The package itself may be a work of art and the system cleanly and hygienic, but it also adds from twenty-five to fifty per cent. to the cost of the article. The custom of demanding free delivery for every purchase, from a yard of ribbon to a suite of furniture, or from a pound of sausage to a twenty-five-pound turkey, all adds to the cost. The village groceryman delivers telephone orders several miles in the country by automobile, but every customer helps to buy the gasoline and pay for the new tires. Free delivery, higher rents and wages all help to lift the price of necessities. No legislation of recent years has been more in the interests of public health than pure-food laws, but the lack of uniformity—each State having different regulations—has placed new burdens upon manufacturer and distributor. In order that the different restrictions of various States may be observed, expert legal advice becomes necessary, all this adding to the cost of doing business and contributing its share to the rise in the cost of living.

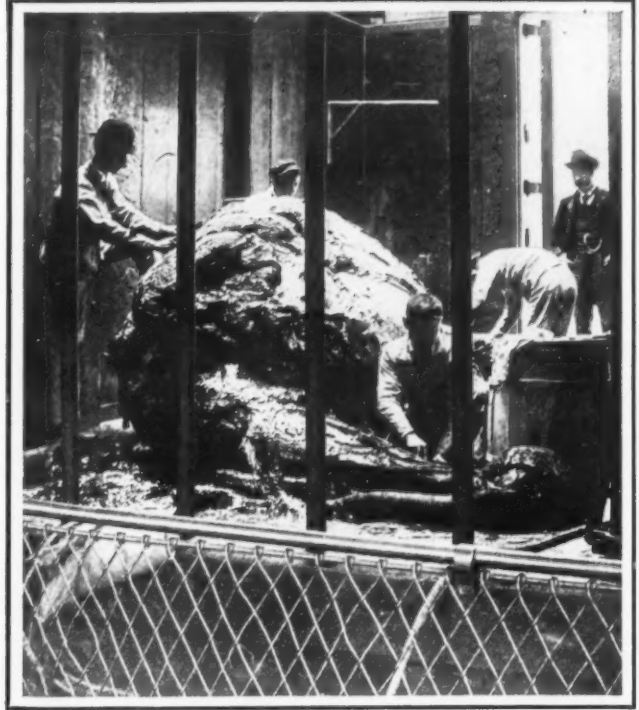
For a number of years prices have been steadily advancing, and not all at once will a more reasonable level be secured. Frenzied outbreaks will do nothing toward solving what is really a very complicated problem. For while we reaffirm our conviction that the disparity between supply and demand is the main trouble, there are, as has been pointed out, a great many other factors that must be reckoned with. No single panacea is adequate to the whole case. Congressional investigations, legislative commissions, new statutes may throw light upon the situation and give some help; but the problem is one that is not only economic and political, but social and moral as well, growing out of changed conditions and habits of life. And the process of reform and readjustment must be followed along all these lines.

How an Elephant Is Prepared for the Museum



THE PASSING OF A GIANT ELEPHANT.

Powerful derricks and an army of men are required to get the old fellow on the truck to transport him to the taxidermist, where preparations are made immediately to preserve his valuable hide.



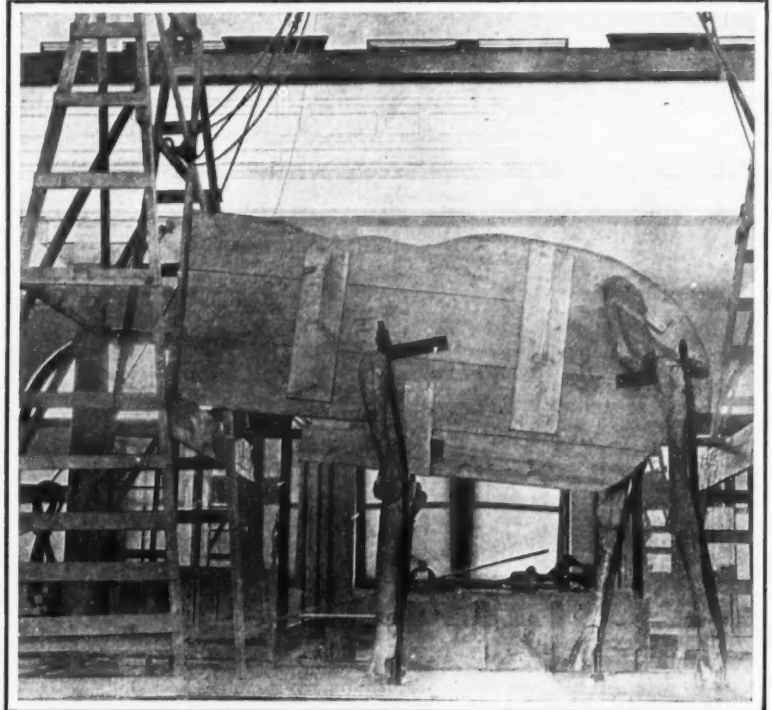
REMOVING THE SKIN OF THE DEAD MONARCH.

This is a work for experts and only the most experienced are trusted with it. The hide must be removed so that it may be replaced, without marring it, about the form in the museum.



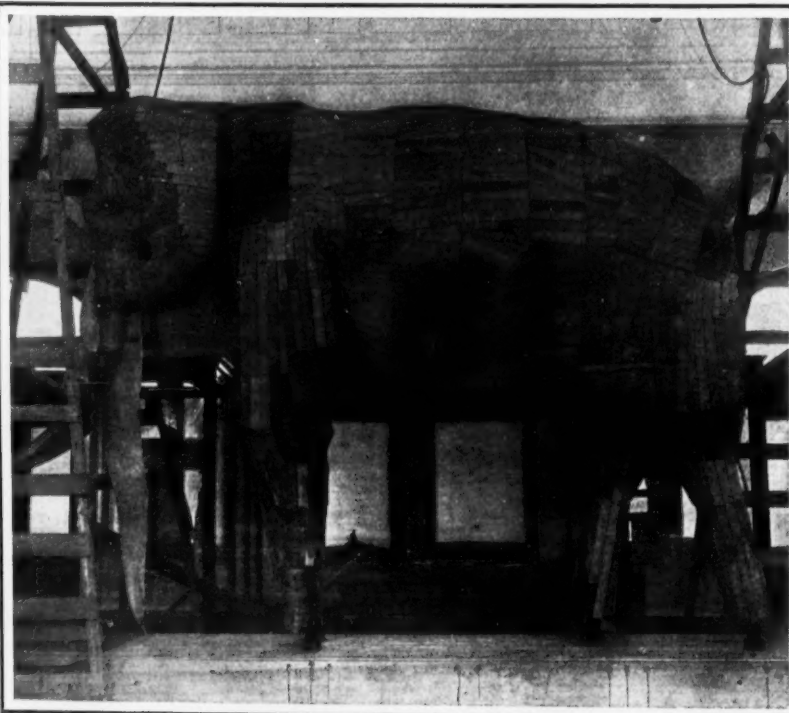
SHAVING THE ELEPHANT'S SKIN.

Before the hide is cured, every particle of foreign matter must be removed. This process requires a corps of skilled workers, and is one of the most difficult steps in the preparation of the skin.



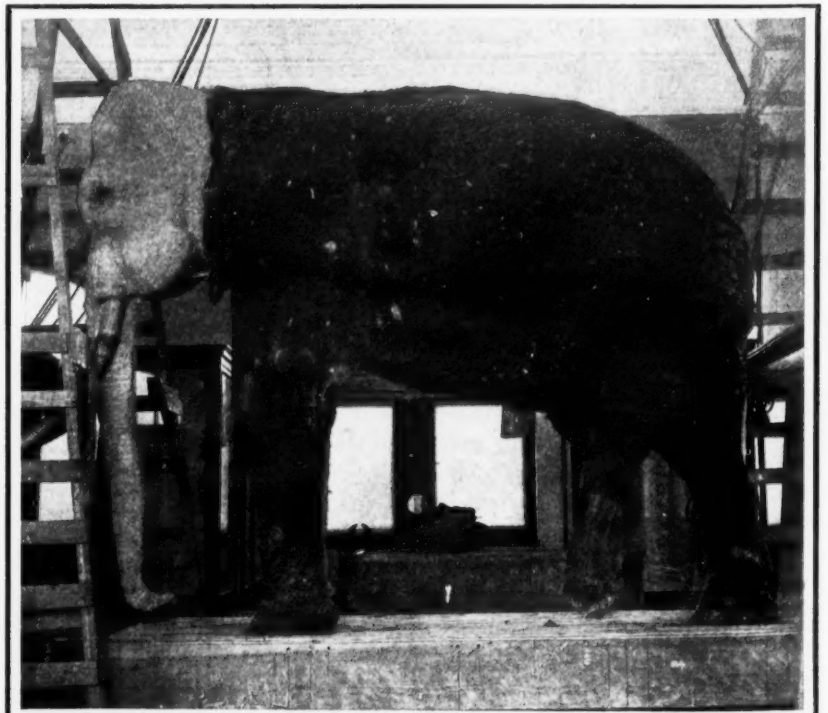
ERECTING THE FIRST FORM IN THE MUSEUM.

The profile or center board to which the leg and skull irons are attached. It takes a professional eye to see the future model in this rough skeleton.



ROUNDING OUT THE BODY.

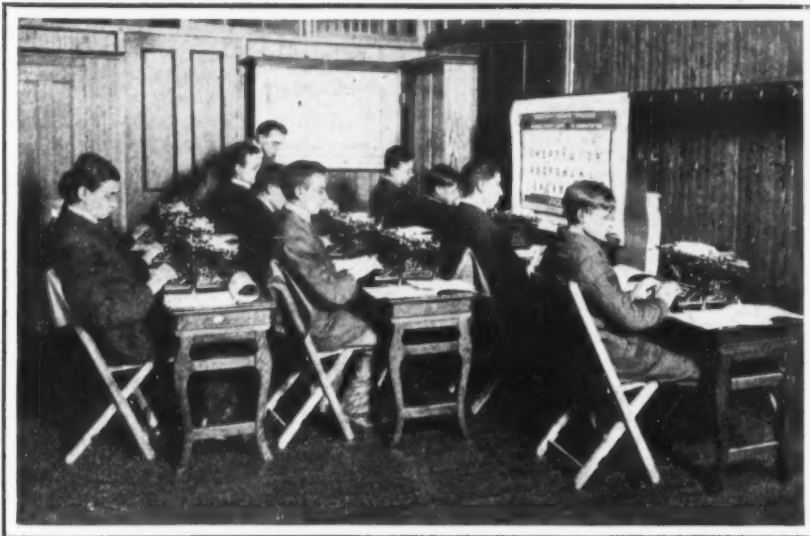
The rough form barreled out with thin strips of wood. The greatest care and skill are required to follow the exact physiological contour of the elephant's body.



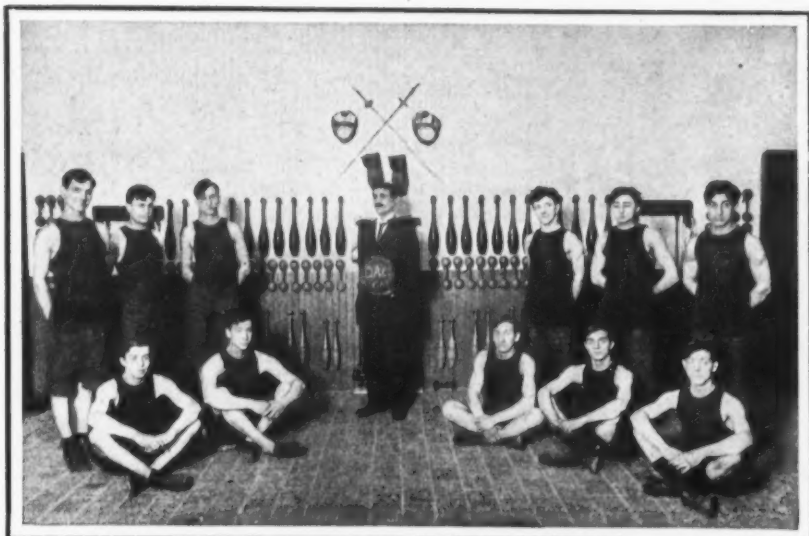
ALMOST READY FOR THE SIGHTSEERS.

The hide has been placed upon the model and fitted to the form. The last step is the modeling of the head. This finished, the museum elephant will be declared complete.

Making the Italian Immigrant into an Efficient Citizen



FUTURE PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIES.
The class in typewriting at the Italian House Children's Aid Society, New York. The Touch System is employed and keys are used without characters.



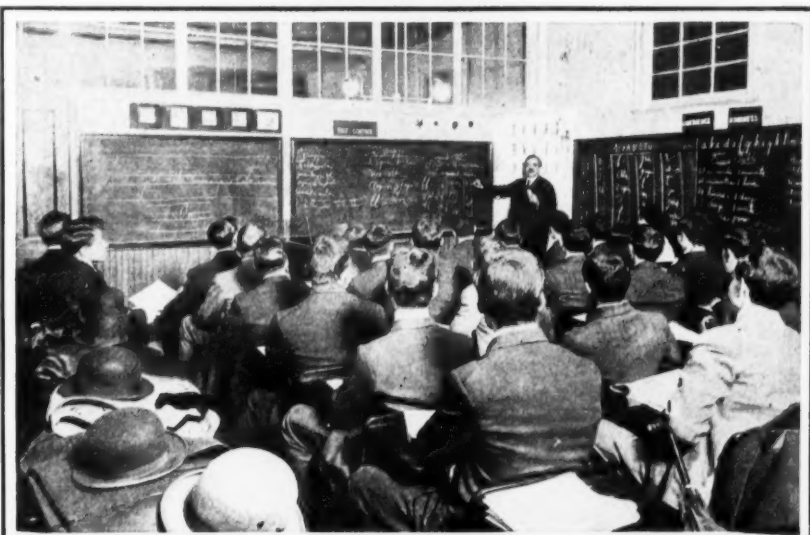
THE AVERAGE ITALIAN BOY MAKES A GOOD ATHLETE.
The senior and junior basketball teams of the Italian House Children's Aid Society.



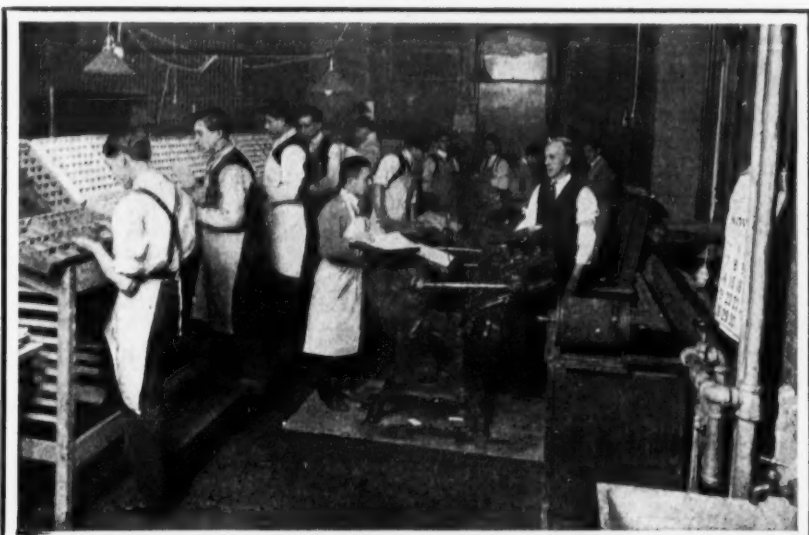
TEACHING THE ITALIAN GIRLS THE ART OF SAVING MONEY.
Five Points factory girls at Italian House depositing their savings at the Penny Provident Sub-station.



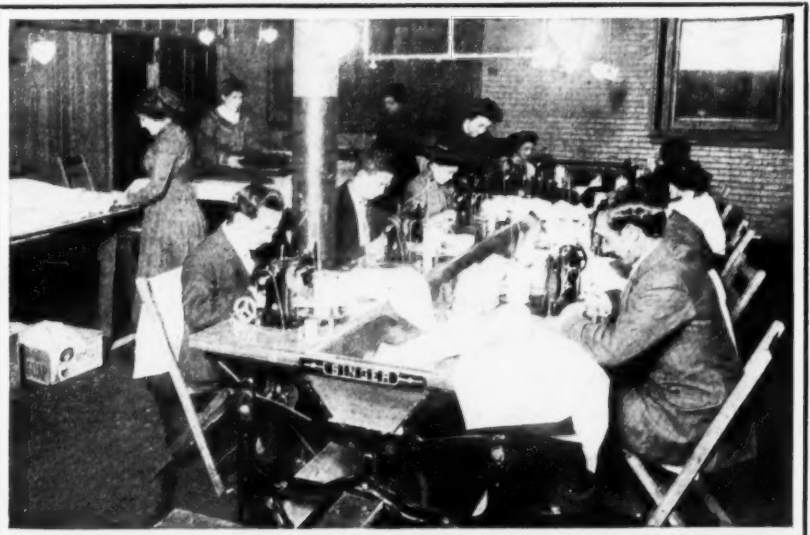
A PRACTICAL LESSON IN HOUSEKEEPING.
The girls' evening class arranging the living room of the \$120 model flat at Italian House.



WHERE EVENING HOURS ARE TURNED INTO HIGHER WAGES.
This shorthand class was instituted to meet the demands of Italian merchants for stenographers who could take dictation in their own language.



MANY OF THE YOUNGER MEN ARE TAUGHT THE PRINTING TRADE.
These boys, who are printers' devils in the daytime, are helped up the ladder of their trade at the Italian House Night School.



THE ITALIAN IS QUICK TO LEARN THE ADVANTAGES OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.
The class in power sewing machine work where garments, bed and table linen are made for the Children's Aid Societies of many institutions.



WHO WANTS A COMPETENT OFFICE BOY?
The first step in the youthful Italian's business career. Employers report that the boys trained in this school are efficient and industrious.

What Notable People Are Talking About

SHORT WEIGHTS AND HIGH PRICES.

Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce.

I HAVE no doubt that there are many explanations for the high cost of living. Some of them may be charged to pure waste, others



SECRETARY NAGEL, Who says "short measures have much to do with the cost of living today."

may be charged to the greater abundance of gold, still others to combinations; but I believe—and I imagine many of you believe—that short measures have much to do with the cost of living to-day. You know, a good doctor does not need many symptoms to diagnose a case. If he has a good case, he knows what his verdict will be; and when I find in buying a bottle of wine that much of it is in the bottom of the bottle in the shape of glass, I know just exactly what people are capable of doing. When I know that large concerns have to change their description from "pint" to "half bottle," I know why they do it. One has a distinct measure and the other is left to the imagination. It is so throughout the trade; you all know about it, and I need not tell you.

ARE ALL CORPORATIONS CRIMINALS?

Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

IT IS most surprising that President Taft should calmly assume that the anti-trust act, a law hastily framed to appease an angry and ignorant public sentiment, is a model either of justice or expediency. The people of the United States hate a monopoly, but I do not believe they will endure a law which threatens to undo all the good which the American genius for industrial and business organization has accomplished in the last thirty years. If we can prevent a monopoly only by a law which prevents a large production, then it is the law that needs reforming more than the business methods. The so-called crime of which the lower courts have declared the Tobacco and Standard Oil trusts guilty has undoubtedly been committed by many hundred corporations throughout the country which are inconspicuously transacting a business universally regarded as

perfectly legitimate. The Standard Oil Company is no more of a trust or monopoly now than it was before 1899, yet the change of that year in its organization is the only crime of which it stands convicted.

THE TRUE POLITICAL LEADER.

Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York.

THE TRUE political leader must be a man not only of integrity, but of sympathy and quick perception. He should have political insight and foresight. He must be swift to detect the movement of public opinion and the exigencies of conditions. He should understand how to relate the prior action of his party to the next appropriate step in the line of its general policy which will commend the party to public approval and justify continued confidence. He should not wait to be driven by public indignation. In the forwarding of measures or the shaping of issues he should never forget that the final test will be the public interest, and that while he may move within the broad limits assigned to him by the traditions of his party, public service must ever be the highest party expediency, and public injury is an ineffaceable stain upon the party record. He must be a good judge of men, so that those whom he favors as the candidates of his party for public place shall exhibit eminent qualifications. With respect to the management of campaigns, he must have not only executive skill and capacity for the mastery of detail, but he must also be able to inspire zeal, to exact fidelity, and to win confidence in his leadership. Above all, the true party leader should recognize that he is a leader and not the master of his party.

GIVE INVESTORS A SQUARE DEAL.

President Brown, of the New York Central Railroad.

THE GREAT increase in cost of living is caused very largely by the tremendous increase in the price of everything raised on the farm. In spite of the fact that this great increase in the cost of these prime necessities of life has increased the cost of labor fully thirty-three per cent., by economies in administration, operation and disposing of their product, the great corporations (or "trusts," if you please) are maintaining average prices lower than obtained a decade ago, and by these same economies

and methods are yearly increasing their sales abroad, offsetting to a great extent our rapidly diminishing exports of agricultural products, and to this extent preserving our balance of trade. I know intimately and have known for years many, perhaps most, of the men who, beginning in a small way, have built up these great industries; and I know of no more law-abiding, patriotic, high-minded men in all the citizenship of this great nation than they. I know that it is the desire and determination of those who direct the affairs and are responsible for the policies of some of the largest of these interests to obey the law not only in its letter, but in its spirit, whenever a definite interpretation shall have been placed upon it by the court that can determine these questions.

THE AUTOCRATS OF POLITICS.

Hon. Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior.

WHEN the seductive method of exercising power falls into the hands of clever politicians, the unthinking people flock to their standards, with the "muck-rakers" and "penny-a-liners" as their press support. These persons, playing the part of Don Quixote, in their chivalric absurdity see visions of great crimes about to be visited upon the people, and they herald the supposed machinations of the vicious enemies of popular rights in all seriousness. Those who do not become hysterical over their tales of dire calamity and calmly ask for facts are charged with being in league with or accomplices of these imaginary criminals. The most vicious demagogue is he who sounds a false alarm which arouses prejudices that strike at the foundations of our government and disturb the public mind as to the observance of the laws of the land. Again, some public officers make the mistake of assuming that they have been commissioned by a higher authority than the people, that is, by their own assumed indispensable qualities of fitness to govern. They usually become political autocrats and do more mischief than good.



SECRETARY BALLINGER He says "the most vicious demagogue is he who sounds a false alarm."

Destructive Avalanches in Idaho and Washington



WHERE THREE PEOPLE MET DEATH. One of the houses at Mace, Idaho, which was completely wrecked by the great snowslide.

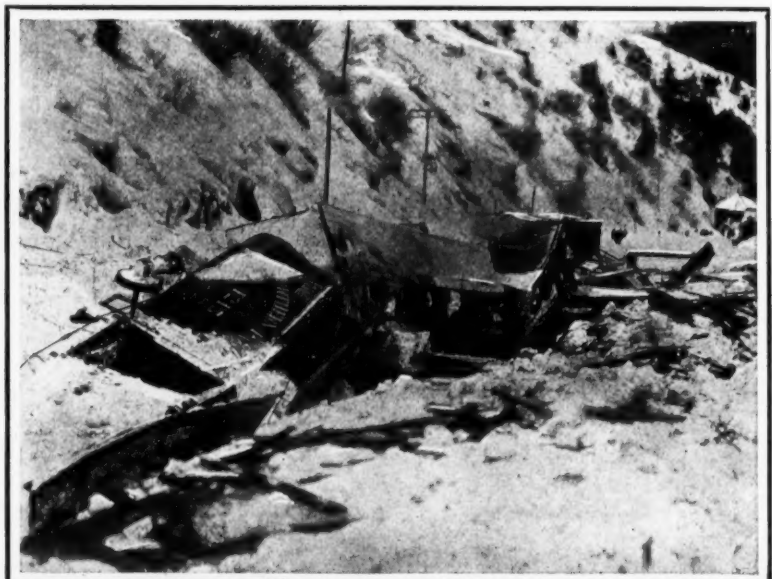


SEARCHING THE RUINS FOR BODIES. Just after the disastrous avalanche at Mace. Twenty persons were killed here on February 28th.



A MINING CAMP THAT WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY BURIED. A view of Wellington, Wash., where eighty-six persons lost their lives beneath the avalanche of rocks, trees and snow.

Heavy rains and melting snow have recently caused the most destructive avalanches in Washington and Idaho ever recorded in the history of the Pacific coast. Over one hundred persons were killed near the mining camp of Wellington, Wash., and twenty persons met death near Mace and Burke in northern Idaho. Two railroad trains were caught in the vast slide of snow and debris near Wellington and hurled into a gorge below. The avalanche carried away one mile of trackage, a rotary snow plow and several buildings, including the Great Northern's power house. Rescue parties that went to work immediately after the catastrophes succeeded in recovering many of the bodies. The enormous mass of packed snow and ice made the work most difficult.



A WRECKED RAILROAD TRAIN.

Construction car which was forced off from the track by the Mace slide. Thirty-five Italian laborers escaped from the overturned cars. The foreman of the construction gang was killed.

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Home Office, Newark, N. J.

Under the Sign of the Opera Glass.

(Continued from page 286.)

succeeded where Miss Vanburgh failed. No wonder Arthur Pinero is to cross the Atlantic, as he has announced his intention of doing, to see what magic she has wielded. A good six weeks since "Mid-Channel" had its New York premier at the Empire Theater finds that playhouse still crowded to the doors for every performance. I was not a little surprised, on viewing the Wednesday matinée audience, to see at least half of the best seats occupied by men—not Johnnies representing the moneyed idlers, but men obviously of the business or professional class, not accustomed to spending their afternoons at matinées. Whether they paid their good money to see the play or to see Miss Barrymore, I cannot say; but there they were. All of which goes to prove that, after all, it is not beauty or talent, so much as individuality backed by generous advertising, that counts when summing up the assets that go toward making a theatrical success.

FAITHFUL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE SLUMS.

Dorothy Donnelly is another young actress whose talents have never been thoroughly appreciated in New York until now, as *Madame X*, in the sensational melodrama of that name, also an adaptation from the French, she has demanded and received the recognition which she deserves. Strangers who come to New York curious to see the other side of life need not soil their skirts by slumming through Chinatown or by visiting the uptown dens of the ether fiends or the absinthe or oxygen slaves. Miss Donnelly gives a faithful characterization of all these rolled into one. She illustrates—too eloquently if anything—the depths of degradation to which a woman may fall, and she colors her work with such art that more than two-thirds of the dignified men and women who go to see the play feel the force of her portrayal. "Madame X" is a dexterously contrived character pleading on behalf of a woman who has abandoned husband and child. After an absence her paramour dies and she returns to her home and pleads to be forgiven. The indignant husband sends her forth. She goes the usual route, becoming a drug fiend, and ends finally by murdering the latest of her lovers.

The woman's little son has grown up during the twenty years which have passed between the first and fourth acts of the play. He believes his mother to be dead. He has become a lawyer. His first case is that of defending a woman, the mysterious *Madame X*. It is in the courtroom scene, when the mother recognizes her son pleading on her behalf, that Miss Donnelly achieves her triumph. Her work in this places her at the head of the list of emotional ac-

trices in this country. The play is a masterpiece of its kind, and for theater-goers who like melodrama it is well worth seeing.

A FASCINATING BOY WHO IS NOT A BOY.

Not the least conspicuous success achieved by the players supporting Mary Mannering in "A Man's World," at the Comedy Theater, is that scored by "Mark" Short, who appears as *Kiddie*, the little nameless boy about whom much of the sentiment and action of the play is centered. Never was there a more thoroughly boyish "boy" on the stage, and yet "Mark" isn't a boy at all!

"Mark" Short is a little, eight-year-old girl, and her real name is Gertrude. She was born in Cincin-



GERTRUDE SHORT,
Supporting Mary Mannering in
"A Man's World," at the
Comedy Theater.



A MAKE-BELIEVE BOY.
Little Miss Short in her role
Kiddie, in "A Man's
World."—De Young.

A TINY ACTRESS CHARMS NEW YORK AUDIENCES.

nati, but made her first stage appearances with a stock company in Oakland, Cal. Last season she appeared in "The Shadows of a Great City," and her present engagement is her first at a Broadway playhouse. Gertrude has a brother, Mark Antrim Short, who is just a little more than a year older than herself, and who has played for the last two seasons with Mrs. Fiske in "Salvation Nell." When Gertrude was engaged for the role of the boy in Miss Mannering's company, the management thought it would be wiser for her to use a boy's name on the program, but left the choice of the name to the tiny actress herself. Then it was that she "borrowed" her brother's first name, which he does not use in "professional" life, and explained that she thought this was the "best way to keep everything in the family."

The story of how Gertrude Short came to be signed for the part of *Kiddie* is unique. The first time she went to the Shubert office to apply for the position she wore girl's clothes and was informed that she would not do, as the part must be played by a real boy. The very next day she went back again, with her hair cut short and wearing one of her brother's suits. It was not until after she had read the lines of *Kiddie* and had been accepted for the role that she admitted the deception. It is almost needless to say that the stage director felt that, if she could fool him at such close range, she could surely be trusted to create the illusion across the footlights.

Apart from her ability as an actress, Gertrude Short is noted among players as an adept in Christian Science and never hesitates to "treat" the grown-up members of the company when they feel sick. The quaintest of all the many true stories told of her in this connection is how she vigorously "treated" the play itself before the New York premier, with the result that she entirely assured herself of its success in advance.

Grab-bag Taxation Methods.

A COLORED cook in New York City received a notice from the tax department not long since that she had been assessed on personal property to the extent of \$20,000. When the matter was investigated, it was found that it was the custom of the tax board to take names promiscuously from the city directory, fix an arbitrary amount of personal assessment, and send out notice accordingly. It is not surprising that Mayor Gaynor, with his high ideals of an improved public service, should promptly take steps to bring about the abolishment of personal taxation, if the law is so crude and unscientific that its results become grotesque. In referring to the matter, the mayor says truthfully that "this great annoyance has been going on for years. Many have been driven to establish their legal residence out of the city by it, and in that way their votes are lost in the city elections. No law can be enforced effectively against the will of the community. The assessing of personal property in this city is necessarily a matter of guesswork, working out from the city directory. Such injustice calls for correction. I have before me notice of personal assessment of ten thousand dollars and up against persons who have no property and never had, while others rich in personal property are not found listed for personal taxation." The best thing about Mayor Gaynor's work is that it has a practical quality, as has been shown by his better regulation of the police, the street cleaning, the fire, and the water departments. We begin to believe that the pledges of Mr. Gaynor were made to be kept.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage, otherwise return of material found unacceptable cannot be guaranteed. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for its loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

COMMENT was created the other day by the fact that a bundle of ten thousand shares of a mining stock known as "Branch Mint" had been sold at auction in New York for \$60 for the lot, while a single share of Continental Insurance Company stock brought over \$2,000. The Branch Mint and Milling Company has a capital of \$10,000,000, and the stock sold at one time at ten cents a share. It never paid dividends. Its par value is one dollar. The insurance company stock has a par value of \$100, and it recently declared a stock dividend of one hundred per cent. on a capital of \$1,000,000. These two stocks illustrate the difference between wild speculation and safe investment. All over the country thousands and hundreds of thousands of persons can be found who hold worthless mining stocks. They were beguiled into buying them by the most preposterous promises of enormous profits. It is curious how credulous the public is and with what avidity it believes the most astonishing statements printed and circulated to catch the eye, to captivate the fancy, and to arouse the covetousness of the masses.

A prominent banker told me not long ago that he doubted if one out of ten of the depositors in his bank was lucky enough not to have bought worthless stock of some kind. If it is not a mining, it is an oil, company, a plantation company, a land scheme, or one of a thousand different fanciful exploitations made attractive to the small investor. The large investor is supposed to know better, as a rule, than to buy these stocks; yet, on the death of some of our richest men, the inventories disclose that they were possessors of great blocks of speculative stocks, including cheap and often worthless mining securities and others of that character.

The ambition to get rich quickly is at the bottom of this speculative fever. There is only one safe plan to follow, and that is not through the highway of quick and large profits, but by the path of careful, thoughtful and safe investment. If the man who bought a thou-

sand shares of Branch Mint at ten cents a share, paid \$100 for it, and lost all that he put in it, had put that \$100 in a good investment stock or in a bond netting him five or six per cent., he would have had something to show for his money. He took the mining stock because it promised him ten to one or better, while investment stocks never make appeals of this kind.

We hear about losses in Wall Street, but they are made by the plungers who speculate wildly without knowing what they are doing and only hoping that they are getting "something that will go up." The purchaser of investment securities who buys them as he would buy a farm or a house, a horse or an automobile—that is, after careful examination and inspection of his purchase—is seldom a loser in the long run in Wall Street; and if he buys in times of depression, when every one else is selling, and holds his stocks patiently until an era of inflation occurs, and then sells when everybody is buying and few are selling, he will always secure a good profit. By holding his funds until the next decline, he can prepare himself for another opportunity at the bargain counter. This is a practical and fundamental lesson to those who would enter the attractive portals of Wall Street and to those who are already interested and are doubtful as to what course they should pursue.

It is not difficult to pick out the investment stocks. No brilliant mind is required, for instance, to analyze the annual statement the Pennsylvania gives with so much detail and which has recently been published. Any man or woman who knows facts and figures and who understands ordinary business calculations can easily sit down and digest the annual report of a great railroad or industrial corporation and realize whether or not its securities offer a good investment. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which I take for purposes of illustration because of the high character its management has sustained for so many years, pays its stockholders one and a half per cent. quarterly, or six per cent. per annum; but it is earning at the rate of eleven per cent., in spite of the little period of depression which the country underwent during part of last year.

It is true that railroads and corporations may not all be as well managed as the great Pennsylvania system, but it is also true that in these days, with increasing State and governmental supervision, every corporation is more

(Continued on page 297.)

FINANCIAL

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for income yield, issued at par in multiples of \$100. Interest payable January and July.

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especially adapted for systematic savings. Issued on installments during a term of 100 months, affording small investors superior advantages for saving money.

SAFETY

The bonds are secured by the Corporation's New York Real Estate, the value of which is constantly increasing.

CASH AVAILABILITY

The bonds can be turned into cash at any time through their law provision.

PROFIT SHARING

The bonds share in one-half the net profits in addition to the guaranteed 6 per cent.

Write for Circular L.

THE DEBENTURE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

334 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

What Can You Save A Month?

Something, of course. Are you doing it? You know you should—but this is not a sermon on thrift—just a sign board pointing the way to how you may become the outright owner of any of the standard dividend-paying securities, on our Non-Forfeiture Monthly Payment Plan, with all speculative risks eliminated. You select your own investment, as we are not brokers or promoters. You can buy as low as one share, or one bond. Cutting coupons and cashing dividend checks is made possible for the man or woman of small means by OUR PLAN.

Write for BOOKLET 11Y.

FLEMING & COMPANY INVESTMENT BANKERS

Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

7% FARM MORTGAGES WELL SUPERVISED 6%

The South Is the Next West

My life experience in making loans on South Georgia's richest lands is at your service. I never make a loan if I cannot make a good one. I protect every client until his principal is returned in full. My free booklet "Wealth of Georgia" explains. Write for it. Highest references.

HAMILTON BURCH, Box 24, McRae, Ga.

8% 20-YR. GOLD COUPON IRRIGATION BONDS

Den., \$500. Int., March, Sept. Principal and interest guaranteed by 1st Mtg. on sub-irrigated lands now earning over 8% on valuation of \$7,000 per acre. We allow the strictest investigation. Investor's circular, free.

HOWARD-PACKARD LAND CO., SANFORD, FLORIDA

Leslie's Weekly Educates.

THERE is no worthier task than molding thought in proper channels. We do not underestimate our responsibility in this respect, and we have always held to the importance of illustrations to arouse interest. Our assertions have never been more forcibly brought home than by the following letter from "A Regular Subscriber," of Dayton, O.:

I have been a subscriber for pictorial papers for thirty-five years while raising a family of children and always with the impression that such publications were instant educators to the young mind, a saving of much mental strain in being able to understand at a glance the purport of a good picture rather than having to wade through long and tedious articles. I have worn out several alleged illustrated papers, i. e., they have generated into story papers, to the neglect of illustrations of passing events. After a long acquaintance with LESLIE'S WEEKLY, I consider it now at its very best. When a person wants a picture paper, the best that can be had is none too good. Stories may be found in other types of magazines or weekly papers, but a picture paper wants to be just what the name implies, a picture paper. It is with the hope that you may continue it as a picture paper and not a fine print story paper, to the neglect of illustrations, that I write. I offer my hearty congratulations on your eminent success and I wish you a continuance of the same.

Amazing Blindness Cure.

A DISCOVERY of great value to those whose sight has been impaired through working in artificial light was recently made in Philadelphia. Oculists of that city announce that amethyst-tinted lenses made from window glass taken from houses in Walnut Street are curing many cases of partial blindness. The lenses are made of ordinary window panes that have been in use for more than seventy-five years and by the direct rays of the sun have been turned amethyst hue. Some of the best-known physicians in Philadelphia are using it in their daily practice, and have received applications from other

doctors in all parts of the world asking for samples of the glass for experimental purposes. Many Walnut Street families that have lived in the same houses for decades have been surprised by offers to put new glass in the windows free of charge. It was disclosed later that the purpose of the offer was to secure the precious amethyst glass. Whether the supply of this efficacious crystal is limited to Philadelphia is a matter as yet undecided. Many families, however, who reside in ancient houses, are carefully examining their window panes.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 296.)

scrupulously guarding the interests of its shareholders than ever before. The large increase in the number of stockholders not only of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but of all the other leading railway and industrial corporations, shows the growing confidence of investors. I speak with such freedom and satisfaction of the Pennsylvania because it is a great pleasure to confront the muck-raker and the yellow press with an annual statement such as the Pennsylvania presents, and which on its face bears evidence of that superb and systematic management which has given to this great system a place among the first of all the railways in the world.

It is natural that the stock market should show a stronger tendency after a period of liquidation. Some time ago I suggested that those who had the money with which to purchase and to follow the market down could begin to do so. Experienced operators do this in a businesslike way, and their purchases, when the market was at the lowest ebb, gave it a semblance of renewed strength. If they feel assurances of favorable conditions they will

hold for still higher prices, but many of them have been taking their profits of late because of an expectation that the market will go lower before the settlement of the crop question and the trust decisions are reached.

Business conditions appear to be sound. President Gary, of the Steel Corporation, President Brown, of the New York Central, the Hon. A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank—one of the ablest and most experienced bankers in the country—and others of equal prominence regard the business outlook and the course of the administration at Washington favorably. It will not be long before we shall begin to realize the prospects of the winter wheat crop, and if the decisions in the trust cases should be put over until fall, Wall Street would have an opportunity before June 1st for a display of considerable strength, predicated on good crops, heavy railroad earnings and the general industrial activity. I still believe that those who can buy stocks, put them away, and follow them up in case of a break, especially if they purchase dividend-payers of the first class, can do so in hope of a profit. But for those who have not the means to do this, I still advise holding off from the market in expectation of further liquidation and a better opportunity to make their purchases.

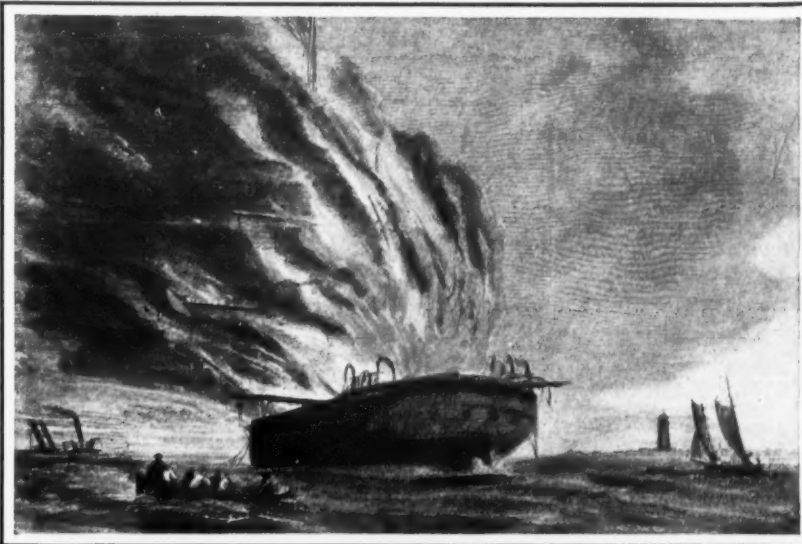
D. Madison, Fla.: 1. It has been reported that Nevada Con. would be listed, but it must first submit a satisfactory statement to the Exchange. 2. I do not think well of it as an investment. 3. Wabash pref. on reactions is a fair speculation.

J. New York: The value of Manhattan Transit is problematical. Its chief asset is a franchise, the value of which has been questioned. Much stock has been sold on the curb during the past year, presumably for insiders. It would not cost much to even up, but it would be a speculative venture.

W., Chicago, Ill.: I think you can get all the Oxford Linen Mills stock you want, whenever you are willing to pay for it. It is an industrial proposition pretty heavily capitalized and does not appeal to me as being better than a number of well established industrials whose stock is being offered for sale.

(Continued on page 299.)

TERRIBLE DISASTERS OF JUST HALF A CENTURY AGO.



THE FATE OF THE SHIP "WABAMO."

On March 14th, 1860, the ship *Wabamo*, carrying a cargo of cotton, took fire off Sandy Hook. Smoke was seen issuing from the booby-hatch and the seams of the deck at a quarter past twelve P. M. In half an hour the flames broke through the deck and the rigging caught fire. The ship became unmanageable. The masts were cut away. The steamer *Huntress* stood near by, to take off the crew. The *Wabamo* struck the False Hook and dropped both anchors. Nothing could be done, however, and the cargo was a total loss. The crew was taken off in the *Huntress*. The *Wabamo* was a large vessel of nine hundred tons, and was bound to Rotterdam with a cargo worth \$50,000.



MILWAUKEE'S AWFUL HOLOCAUST.

A destructive fire broke out at noon on March 20th, 1860, at the corner of Water and Wisconsin streets, Milwaukee, Wis. It was thought at first that the fire could easily be subdued, but the buildings were all of wood, and although the fire engines were on the spot at the earliest possible moment, fifteen buildings were finally consumed by flames. The fire extended from the corner of Water and Wisconsin streets to the magnificent Newhall House, which was barely saved. No lives were lost.

(Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly of March 24th and April 7th, 1860, and copyrighted.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Brain Fag and Carking Care

An Advertisement
by Elbert Hubbard



NERVOUS Prosperity is the result of tangled grey matter. It's not the plain work, but the hundred and one petty, worrying

details that put a man under. And most of these details hang around the effort to save—to provide for that day, and having provided, to be sure that the purpose in view will actually be achieved. The thought, "Suppose—what would they do?" is calculated to make most men rather quiet and white for a while. Life insurance, by doing away with these worries, makes for peace, sound sleep and good digestion. By eliminating most of the worries, you live longer, and that in itself is worth insuring for. Then if the surface car, benzine buggy, or aeroplane, gently jogs you into the sweet eternal, why the missus and the boys can capture and kill the sniffing wolf and send his pelt to market. You'd better make sure of yourself and secure assurance by being insured. The man with fifty thousand or so on his life carries his chin in, the crown of his head high; and his plans pan because he believes in them and in himself. And remember this, that the world takes you at the estimate you place upon yourself. The man whose life is well insured for the benefit of his family and business, never sneaks his way through life. He asks for what he wants and gets it by divine right.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES

"Strongest in the World"

PAUL MORTON, PRESIDENT

120 Broadway, New York City

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE!

None in your town? Then why not recommend some good man—or woman—to us, to represent us there? Great opportunities to-day in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.

What Our Automobilists Want To Know

THE AVERAGE automobilist is not an authority on the gasoline engine nor is he a mechanical genius. He derives great enjoyment from his machine while it is running smoothly, but oftentimes he is perplexed and worried and bewildered when minor accidents happen to his automobile. Very often what to an amateur driver seems a serious breakdown is in reality of very small importance. A screw adjusted here or a wire tightened there is, nine-tenths of the time, all that needs fixing or adjusting when an automobile gets out of working order. The average au-

tomobilist, knowing little of mechanics, is forced to employ the expensive services of the garage, when, if he had some source where he could explain his difficulties and receive expert opinions upon them, his running expenses for the year would be greatly reduced. It is to fill such a need as this that LESLIE'S has inaugurated a practical automobile department. There will be a competent automobile expert in charge, and he will be at all times at the service of LESLIE'S readers. Any one who has been considering the advisability of purchasing a motor car will also find

this department of great practical benefit. Write and tell us just how much you would like to pay, what model car, etc. Any information desired concerning automobiles and motor cars will be gladly furnished by the automobile editor.

M. F., Sutton, Neb.: I am a small country merchant, with little pleasure and lots of work. I took it into my head last August to buy an auto in order to procure recreation on Sunday afternoons. The model I bought is a two-cylinder, five-passenger Jackson car, made at Jackson, Mich. My boy, who is only seventeen years old, has run it most of the time, taking great pride, as a boy of that age naturally would, in doing so. We have had no trouble with the car thus far, and no expense except for oil and gasoline. I cannot emphasize too much the pleasure we have obtained. I presume sooner or later we may have trouble, as we know little about engines or electrical appliances. Therefore we will watch with interest any help you may give us in your practical Automobile Department.

Answer—We are pleased to hear that you are obtaining so much enjoyment from your automobile. The Jackson is a very satisfactory car, and we believe will continue to prove its value to you. If you run up against trouble, let us know and we will doubtless be able to aid you.

B. C., Taylor, Tex.: I would like to have you explain in your practical automobile column how to time a two-cylinder motor for the Lambert friction drive, and also what causes it to overheat at times.

Answer—The exhaust valve should open when the crank is forty-five degrees before bottom center and should close when the crank is ten degrees past top center. The inlet valve should open when the crank is twelve degrees past top center and close when the crank is thirty degrees past bottom center. Spark should be timed on end of compression stroke, so it will occur on top dead center when the commutator is one-third advanced. Heating is caused by a number of things: it may be lack of oil on the piston, the radiator may be clogged, the pump may not be working, there may be carbon in the cylinder, too rich a mixture, running with retarded spark, scale in water-jacket. Heating sometimes results from the use of non-freezing solution.

A. W. A., Aurora, N. Y.: I have no machine, but wish to own one. The expense of buying one and later maintaining it, however, looks too large. Why should a good, durable machine, large enough to carry four passengers, cost over five hundred dollars? Would it not be practicable to use hard rubber tires on wheels 36 inches high, instead of pneumatic ones?

Answer—We would refer you to the Holman Automobile Company, Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill., or the Schallt Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O., for a reasonable and serviceable car of the type you describe. These companies make automobiles using hard rubber tires, and have obtained very satisfactory results with 36-inch wheels, similar to those used on carriages.

G. H. R., San Francisco, Cal.: One of the exasperating things the automobilist has to contend with is the accumulation of carbon in his engine. What causes it, and what will prevent it, and can it be removed without taking the engine apart? What will be the effect of a 3-16 inch ball in each of the combustion chambers? Will the balls do any injury?

Answer—Regarding the accumulation of carbon in the engine, do not, as you suggested, put a 3-16 inch ball in the combustion chamber. It might be the cause of ruining your engine. At any rate, it would do no particular good. Regarding the removing of carbon, if it is very bad, the only thing to do is to take out the valve plugs and scrape the cylinders thoroughly. A practical garage man could show you how to do this. If there is only a little carbon, fill the cylinders with kerosene and let it remain over night. Also a small amount of kerosene squirted in the pet cocks will work wonders in the prevention of carbon.

J. H. L., Pylesville, Md.: I am the owner of a White steamer and have obtained untold pleasure from it. I would like to have a comparison made between the steamer and the gasoline machine.

Answer—Your questions have been answered for us by Mr. W. H. Taxis, assistant manager of the New York branch of the White Steamer Company, manufacturers of the White steamer, your car. He says: With kerosene as fuel in the White steam car, it will show a 30 per cent. greater efficiency in mileage than can be gotten out of gasoline. The steam car takes longer to prepare for action, but calls for rather less manipulation when it is once on the road; and similarly it must be debited with a rather higher expenditure of fuel, even though it can utilize a cheaper brand. So silent and flexible have some of the best petrol cars become of late that noiseless and smooth running is no longer a distinctive attribute of steam—marked though it is to an extremely high degree—but, needless to say, no petrol car can be quite as flexible as the White as long as it still has a clutch and must at least possess a change speed gear; it follows therefore, flexibility being synonymous with reduced wear and tear on transmission gear and tires—that the steamer can claim durability as well as superlative comfort. Hill climbing is essentially a steamer performance of excellence. There is decided merit of the car that small derangements are not likely to cause actual stoppages by the wayside, and that the gauges instantly indicate what has probably occurred. A good steam car, like a good petrol car, amply fulfills its primary object of conveying people speedily, punctually and comfortably over long distances wherever roads are to be found; but it is, too—also like the petrol car—one of the most interesting and instructive creations of the present day with which any one seeking for an all-absorbing pastime can become associated.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.



The banker, the lawyer, the engineer, the contractor, the business man has a hurry call to Chicago. He is busy in New York. Daylight is precious.

The telephone at his elbow makes the appointment for the next morning.

The Pennsylvania Special

bridges the space during the night and he greets his western associate bright and early, after an evening of relaxation and a night of repose. He has five hours at his disposal in the western metropolis, and may start on his return in the afternoon. Luncheon on the train and dinner and another comfortable night. A bath and breakfast on the train and then to the office by the time the mail is delivered.

Five Hours in Chicago

Only One Business Day Missed in New York

This is the climax of expedition.

Many men take advantage of this exceptional train service every week—some twice a week.

It isn't fatiguing. On the contrary it is recreative, because the train is specially equipped to provide the comforts and conveniences of a man's club.

The PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL (18 hours between New York and Chicago) is

THE BUSY MAN'S OPPORTUNITY

It leaves New York every day, West 23rd Street Station 3.55 P. M., Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 4.00 P. M., Hudson Terminal 4.05 P. M., and arrives Chicago 8.55 next morning. On the return trip it leaves Chicago 2.45 P. M., and arrives New York 9.45 A. M.



Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with the latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading sectional bookcases.

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

ON APPROVAL FREIGHT PAID \$1.00 PER SECTION AND UP

Send for Our New Catalogue No. 111 in which we illustrate the different grades from the neatly finished Solid Oak cases to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, New York
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
New York Office—372 Broadway



KING FOLDING CANVAS BOAT CO., 692 Harrison Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

PUNCTURE PROOF FOLDING BOATS. Light, Easy to Handle, No Boathouse, Leaks or Repairs, Safe Anywhere. Always Ready. Check or Baggage. Carry by Hand. Safe for Family, or Boat Casting Standing. Ribbed Longitudinally and Diagonally. Non-Sinkable. Stronger than wood or steel. Used in U. S. navy and army, and Canadian and foreign Governments. Awarded First Prize at Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs. Catalogue 100 engravings for 6 cents.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

The University of Chicago



Offers instruction during the Summer Quarter on the same basis as during the other quarters of the academic year.

The undergraduate colleges, the graduate schools, and the professional schools provide courses in Arts, Literature, Science, Law, Medicine, Education and Divinity. Instruction is given by regular members of the University staff which is augmented by appointment of professors and instructors from other leading institutions.

1st Term June 20—July 27
2nd Term July 28—Sept. 2

Detailed announcements are now ready for distribution, and will be sent upon application.

The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Hotel Statler

BUFFALO, N. Y.

"THE COMPLETE HOTEL"

Appeals to the man traveling with his family because—

Every room has its own private bath.

Rates more reasonable than usually charged at houses of its class.

Nothing better anywhere at any price.

300 ROOMS 300 BATHS.

"Circulating ice water in all rooms."

European Plan — \$1.50 per Day Up

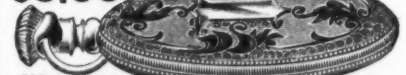
Best restaurant and cafe service in the city.



ELEGANT THIN MODEL 20 WATCH

Running case, beautifully engraved, gold finished throughout, stem wind and stem set, fitted with 7 ruby jeweled American lever movement. Guaranteed 20 years; with long gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents.

\$3.95



30 Year Guarantee
IF YOU SEE IT YOU WILL BUY IT. Let us send it without expense to you. O. D. express charge paid by us, for examination at your nearest express office and if you think it a bargain and equal in appearance to any \$15.00 gold plated watch pay the express agent \$3.95 and it is yours. Mention if you want LADIES' MEN'S or BOYS' size. Address: M. C. FARMER, 606, 228 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES
SHARPENED
2 cents each Guaranteed better than new
SHARPEGE CO., 227 5th St. So.
Minneapolis, Minn.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

PATENTS

PATENTS that PAY. Protect your Idea! 2 Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; and 61-page Guide. Free report as to patentability. Highest references.

E. E. Vrooman, Patent Lawyer, 862 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Book free. Free search of records. W. N. Roach, Jr., Room 57, Metzger Building, Washington, D. C.

INCORPORATIONS

INCORPORATE YOUR COMPANIES IN ARIZONA. Least Cost. Greatest advantages. Transact business, keep books anywhere. President Stoddard, former Secretary of Arizona. Laws and forms free. Stoddard Incorporating Company, Box 8-Z, Phoenix, Arizona.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Why Not Start a Permanent Business?

We as manufacturers start you and furnish everything. No canvassing. Three simple successful Mail Order plans to keep our factories busy. We coach you and show you how to get business. You pay us in three months and make big profits. Spare time to start. Write today for positive proof. Pease Mfg. Co., 1508 Pease Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS

YOU CAN MAKE \$\$\$\$ as our general or local agent. Non-alcoholic flavors, perfumes, etc., save consumer 80%. Guaranteed goods. Permanent business. Big profits. PITKIN & CO., 8 Pitkin Block, Newark, N. Y.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days' credit. Samples and Catalog Free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT, Dept. 4073, 1027 W. Adams Street, Chicago.

GOOD MEN AND WOMEN MANAGERS, SOLICITORS, collectors for installment agency. Permanent work. \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year profit. Best opportunity ever offered. Kuhlman, Book Mfr., 100 Lake St., Chicago.

DOGS AND POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Beagles, Rabbithounds, Foxhounds, Scotch Collies, Spaniels, Bull Terriers, Setters, Pointers, Farce Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. LEWIS H. MILLER, Bradford Farm, West Chester, Pa.

TEACHERS.

PACIFIC COAST? Salaries, expenses, certification, etc., explained. 20c stamps. California Teachers' Agency, San Francisco, Los Angeles.



GRAVIES

test the ability of a cook.
To get the best results
use

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Soups, Fish, Steaks, all
Roasts, Chops, Game,
Gravies, Stews and
Hashes, Chafing Dish
Cooking, Welsh Rare-
bits, Salad Dressings and
many other dishes are
rendered far more appe-
tizing by its use.

It adds zest to every meal.

Refuse Substitutes.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

What Automobilists Should Know.

ONE of the first things for a beginner to learn is that flooding the cylinders with gasoline is worse than not supplying enough. It is well to saturate a bundle of cloth or a sponge with gasoline and place it over the air intake of the carburetor when there is any difficulty in standing. This is better than priming. Do not use cotton waste for this purpose, as threads may become detached and be drawn into the carburetor.

If a motor driver has forgotten to carry emery paper or a file, and the spark plugs require cleaning, a good substitute may be found in the igniting composition on a box of safety matches. This may be used in the same manner as the emery paper, and, while not quite as serviceable, will effectively clean the ends of the plugs.

A Little Thing

CHANGES THE HOME FEELING.

Coffee blots out the sunshine from many a home by making the mother or some other member of the household dyspeptic, nervous and irritable. There are thousands of cases where the proof is absolutely undeniable. Here is one.

A Wisconsin mother writes:

"I was taught to drink coffee at an early age, and also at an early age became a victim to headaches, and as I grew to womanhood these headaches became a part of me, as I was scarcely ever free from them.

"About five years ago a friend urged me to try Postum. I made the trial and the result was so satisfactory that we have used it ever since.

"My husband and little daughter were subject to bilious attacks, but they have both been entirely free from them since we began using Postum instead of coffee. I no longer have headaches and my health is perfect."

If some of these nervous, tired, irritable women would only leave off coffee absolutely and try Postum, they would find a wonderful change in their life. It would then be filled with sunshine and happiness rather than weariness and discontent. And think what an effect it would have on the family, for the mood of the mother is largely responsible for the temper of the children.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A Matter for Leslie's Readers To Consider

THIS SUBJECT COMES HOME TO YOUR LIBRARY TABLE

THE extraordinary statement was made by President Taft, in his recent annual message to Congress, in referring to the deficit of \$17,000,000 in the Post-office Department, that there was a loss on the second-class matter of \$64,000,000. A second-class rate of one cent a pound is given to newspapers, magazines and periodicals, with free delivery without postage to weekly papers in counties where issued. This announcement came like the explosion of a bomb to the publishers. They immediately took steps to correct it. To the reader the postage looks like a small item, but it is a serious consideration to the publishers. Any increase in the cost of a publication is reflected in its price. The subscriber has to pay for it in whole or in part. Hence the postal rate is a matter of general interest.

George W. Wilder, president of the Butterick Company, an expert in postal matters, made a searching investigation of the expenses of the postal department. He found an amazing condition of affairs. With others representing the Periodical Publishers' Association, he went before the post roads committee of the House of Representatives, and said that the publishers were willing to pay what it costs to carry its second-class matter, but they wanted this cost definitely ascertained. He presented facts to show that the figures which the Post-office Department gave to the President were unfair, unreliable and unjust. Mr. Wilder contended that the cost of handling and carrying second-class matter was at least eighty per cent. less than the figures given in the message. He gave facts and figures to show that if the second-class matter—that is, the magazines, newspapers and weeklies—were charged with what they should be, the government was not sustaining the loss of a penny, but was making a revenue from the second-class matter. He pointed out the year ending June 30th, 1908, when the weight of second-class matter decreased approximately 17,000,000 pounds, and the post office loss increased during the same period \$18,000,000. In other words, where there was a decrease in the amount of second-class matter transmitted, there was an increase in the deficit of the department.

Mr. Wilder showed that the loss on the rural free delivery made up the entire deficit of \$17,000,000. He argued that express companies could carry publications, and do carry them, at less than the rate of one cent a pound, and that if the cost of the franking privilege were eliminated, and the cost of railroad transportation minimized, and the business of the Post-office Department conducted with the care and economy of a great corporation, it could show an annual profit, even with the present rates of postage.

The fact was presented, also, that Canada, with its immense distances and long hauls, makes a profit on its post-office of \$800,000 a year, though its rate for carrying second-class mail is one-quarter what our government charges. The salary account of the United States Post-office Department was shown to be sixty per cent. of the total expenditures, while it is only forty-seven per cent. in Canada.

In the past ten years the expenditures of the United States Post-office Department have much more than doubled. In 1899 they were \$101,000,000; in 1909, \$221,000,000. Forty-odd millions, or over twenty per cent., went for railway mail. It has been asserted that the government pays too much for railway mail transportation, but the railroads deny this and the books of the department have been so badly kept that there is no direct proof of it. A business administration, it was argued, would get at the facts. A demand was made by the publishers that the Post-office Department be reorganized along the lines of the Overstreet bill, which failed of passage at the second session of the Sixtieth Congress. This bill was the result of an investigation of postal affairs by a joint commission three years ago, presided over by Senator Penrose and Representative Overstreet. Their public accountants reported that there had been a general absence of any efficient methods of accounting in the

Post-office Department, that the methods are crude in the extreme, and such as no private business concern or corporation could follow without certainty of loss, if not of financial disaster. The report recited this:

The work of the department and its development is hindered all along the line by slavish adherence to old methods and to precedents created in previous years. Many reforms which might otherwise be instituted are hindered—if not entirely prevented—by appeals to the decisions of the comptrollers, made, perhaps, many years ago, under entirely different conditions. There is no inducement to employees to suggest improvements in the service, for the reason that if these improvements result in greater efficiency or economy of administration, they will receive little credit, and on the other hand, if new methods are not successful, they will be charged with the whole blame.

Moreover, to suggest improvements which will result in economy is to create hostility among other members of the organization, whose services may thereby be rendered unnecessary. On the other hand, a clerk who adheres to the routine which existed prior to his appointment will be left undisturbed and will receive credit by performing his duties with even a slight degree of efficiency and accepting, without comment, methods which have been handed down from earlier generations.

The appointments to the offices of the Postmaster-General and Assistant Postmaster-General are purely political. They run for short periods of years and their holders, with few exceptions, have had no previous experience in the postal service. At the end of a few years, at which time, it may be supposed, they have attained some familiarity with the details of the business which they are administering, they go out of office.

Shortly after President Taft had called attention to the deficit, Edwin C. Madden, for eight years Third Assistant Postmaster-General, came out with the statement that the real causes of the postal deficit are bad management and the use of the department to pay off political obligations. He wrote for the *Woman's National Daily* as follows:

The accuracy of the official conclusions as to the cost of handling a pound of any class of mail matter and the alleged total loss, due to handling second-class matter, may be fairly questioned. The official report does not disclose the process by which the conclusions were reached, but admits that they were estimates.

The Postmaster-General says nothing about the lack of a domestic parcel post and nothing about the half-filled mail pouches due to it. He says nothing about the approximately \$20,000,000 paid for railroad transportation of the dead weight of partially-filled mail pouches.

He makes no explanation of why, in the face of the deficit, he is continually establishing "parcels post" to foreign countries, which means that a pound of merchandise will be carried from San Francisco across the country by railroad and then across the ocean by steamboat and delivered in England or Germany for 12 cents, when he charges 16 cents to deliver the same parcel a few hundred feet from the San Francisco post-office.

He makes no explanation why he recently reduced the rate on foreign letters by 80 per cent. and so added a million or thereabouts to the chronic shortage of his department. The big deficit of the last fiscal year has then apparently accomplished something—the proposition to inject into the postal management "ordinary business prudence."

The presentation of these facts resulted in the Overstreet bill, with some changes, being reintroduced by Senator Carter at the present session. The Carter bill provides for the appointment by the President of a non-political director of posts, who shall not be removed except for cause, and for a reorganization of the postal department along business lines; but it does not provide for an increase in the rates on periodicals and newspapers or attempt to favor the latter at the expense of the former, because, after most thorough inquiry, the commission could find no reason for such action. The Carter bill is now up for consideration. We respectfully ask our readers to write to their representatives in Congress to urge its passage (Senate Bill 6,287). The legislation affects them directly, as it does us.

Your congressman represents you. He asks for your support when he is a candidate. You have a right to advise him of your opinion of public questions and to expect that he will pay heed to it.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 297.)

B. Baltimore, Md.: 1. I do not give ratings. 2. Neither Ely Central nor Con. Arizona is in the investment class.

L. Cleveland, O.: The recent suspension of *Van Norden's Magazine* after \$250,000 had been expended, shows the vicissitudes of the publication business. Propositions of such a character are decidedly speculative.

N. Ithaca, N. Y.: 1. Central Leather pref. and other industrial pref. stocks of its character are commanding a better market. Unless there is an industrial setback these stocks will maintain their figure. 2. I think better of Atchison than of Southern R. R.

Z. Pittsford, N. Y.: Put your money in an investment bond or in a savings bank. All stock speculation must be more or less venturesome. Write to the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 175 Broadway, New York, for their free booklet on "The Safe Way to Save" and mention that you are a reader of *LESLIE'S*. Everybody should read it.

K. Mass.: The business outlook is undoubtedly good and the disposition of Wall Street more optimistic. If the decisions of the Supreme Court are withheld, and if the outlook for winter wheat is encouraging we may have the customary spring rise. It will be more welcome if it can start from a lower plane of prices. Many believe that this is probable. On any recession you can buy U. P. and even up.

(Continued on page 301.)

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The Law in Happy Valley.

(Continued from page 288.)

Then the man did a very bold thing. He stepped over and took her face within his warm fingers.

"You're a brave, dear little woman," he said tenderly, slowly; and before she could catch at her breath he had kissed her upon the forehead. She felt herself growing faint and sank back against the wall. The pressure of his warm lips burned her flesh. Her heart throbbed so madly, so wildly that she half feared she would choke for breath. The man's voice came to her ears as from a great height.

"I forgot to tell you," he said, "that there's another man with me. He'll be here any minute now. You'll bring him here, too, won't you, little woman?"

"Another man?" she wavered. And then, as a sudden sound of steps came across the porch, she put out her arm and pushed the man through the opening and hurriedly closed the panel.

"I'll bring—the other man—to you," she stammered. "Keep quiet. Daddy's coming."

Hillman came through the door and paused irresolutely on the threshold. Gloria went across the floor and lighted the lamp.

"I thought you were in bed, Gloria," he spoke up, as the girl adjusted the chimney with tremulous fingers.

"No, daddy." She tried hard to control her words. "I was just watching the stars. It's a wonderful night."

When, after a time, the old man went upstairs to his room, leaving her alone, Gloria slipped out onto the porch. The cool, damp air was grateful to her flushed, hot face, and she drank in the refreshing breeze with deep, quivering breaths. It was at that moment, standing there in the half twilight, her hands clinched, her breast rising and falling tumultuously, that the realization crushed upon her like some brutal, remorseless fist. What had she done?

She had taken a hunted murderer and hid him from the law! She had suffered him to touch her hand and to press his lips against her forehead! She had given him, that poor, ragged, hungry breaker of the law, her first kiss! Something caught in her throat and she began to sob quietly, the big tears running down her hot cheeks. Then, through the mist that blinded her eyes, she saw one brave little star—her star—twinkling high up in the heavens, and with a gulp she dashed the tears away.

"I don't ever believe—he—killed—a—man," she defended. "I don't believe it! Oh, he couldn't have done such a thing! He couldn't have done it—and—made me like him so!"

She pressed her fingers to her forehead, where his trembling lips had touched her flesh, and at that instant all the pain and all the regret left her heart. Her pulses leaped as if in mute response, and a delicious sense of happiness thrilled her whole body.

"I'm glad—he—kissed me!" she whispered radiantly.

She slowly turned to enter the house once more, when, without warning, a mud-spattered, blood-stained form burst out from the gloom, whirled across the porch, and gripped her brutally by the arm.

"You got to hide me!" the man panted, animal-like, his breath hoarse and unnatural. "You got to hide me—understand? And be quick about it, too! They're right behind me!"

Gloria saw a revolver in his trembling hand lifted level with her breast. For one horrible second every bit of life seemed to drain from her veins. Then she remembered Spider's last request. This creature, with the gun, was his friend.

"Don't talk so loud," she cautioned faintly, but thankful that her voice did not quaver. "I'll hide you away. Only—only, please put the gun down."

As she hurriedly led the way through the open door and into the kitchen, Gloria could not help comparing these two ragged fugitives. What a difference! To all appearances both were fleeing from the law, yet Spider had spoken so quietly and made no use of force. This man, panting like a spent dog, his fingers gripped about the heavy gun, sickened her. A sharp report of a rifle rang startlingly clear from out of doors. The man beside her broke into an oath and struck her upon the arm.

"Why don't you hurry?" he demanded savagely. "Don't you hear them coming?"

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Gloria kept her lips tightly closed. Somehow the knob stuck and would not give to her frantic fingers.

Another shot came, nearer now, and in sudden, blind terror she was about to ask the other's help, when, with a crash, the panel slipped back, and, with rigid, extended revolver, the man who had been hidden behind it leaped out.

"Put up your hands, Spider!" he commanded.

The other man, whirling about as if on a pivot, his eyes distended with fright and glassy, sucked in his breath with a groan and weakly lifted his arms ceilingward. His gun, slipping from his limp fingers, clattered noisily to the floor.

What immediately followed Gloria never knew, for her brain began to whirl dizzily. Men were rushing in through the open door. The air filled with boisterous shouts and commands. Her father, partly dressed, broke through the crowd just in time to put out his arms and prevent her falling. When she came to the world again, her father was frantically bathing her forehead with cold water. The men were leaving the room. Almost as if in a daze she saw between them a slouched, mud-spattered, weary figure—hand-cuffed. Some one addressed him as Spider. He was the last man—the man who had struck her—the man who had used his gun. And the man who had kissed her was still commanding the crowd. She slipped back into oblivion, but this time with a sob of happiness.

The next time her eyes fluttered open there was another man standing beside her father—a tall man, with wide, gray eyes and torn sombrero. She sighed deeply and felt her brain clear, and after a desperate attempt managed to sit erect.

Hillman looked down and put his hand to her shoulder.

"Hampton was just telling me that you helped him catch Spider," he began. "I didn't know I had such a brave little girl."

Gloria's heart was leaping beyond all control. The other man was Hampton! It was the sheriff and not the fugitive whom she hid! Instantly the ruse dawned upon her.

"I'm sorry—sorry I had to lie," Hampton was speaking now. "But the boys spoke of your tender heart, and so I took the chance of getting here before Spider."

Still her words refused to come.

"Half the reward is yours, little woman," he resumed, after the interval. Hillman had gone over toward the door with the crowd, and they were alone.

"Mayn't I bring it up to you some day next week?" he added, softer.

"Some day next week?" she repeated dully; and then, understanding, "I wish you would, Mr. Hampton," she burst out impulsively. "I get lonesome sometimes."

And this time, when her cheeks flamed with sudden color, she was not ashamed.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

DR. LOUIS KLOPSCH, proprietor and editor of the *Christian Herald* since 1892. He collected \$3,300,000 for international charity, and was honored by governments of England, Germany, Japan, Denmark and Russia, at New York, March 6th, aged 58.

Thomas Collier Platt, three times United States Senator from New York, nominator of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor and Vice-President, political boss of his State for twenty-five years, at New York, March 6th, aged 76.

Moses Horowitz, widely known Yiddish dramatist, author of sixty plays, at New York, March 7th, aged 76.

Imro Fox, well known to the stage as a magician, at Utica, N. Y., March 4th, aged 60.

William T. Bryden, popular chief steward of Cunard liner *Mauretania*, aboard ship, March 8th, aged 60.

Jacob Schaefer, former champion billiard player of the world, known as "The Wizard," at Denver, Col., March 8th, aged 55.

Maurice S. MacKenzie, grand master of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masons of the State of New York, at Watervliet, N. Y., March 7th.

Ronald M. Grant, organist and choir-master of Trinity Church, of Boston, at Boston, Mass., March, 7th, aged 39.

William H. Mitchell, one of the founders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Chicago, Ill., March 7th, aged 93.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 299.)

P. Waukon, Ia.: Decidedly speculative.
A. N. D., Cleveland, O.: I am unable to get a satisfactory report of the Alameda Co.
T. Brooklyn, N. Y.: I cannot advise in reference to the American Tanning Co. I have been unable to obtain the information I desire. 2. I would give you a rating if I could. I have no method of getting it.
Safe, Indianapolis, Ind.: Some real estate companies issue 6 per cent. bonds for as little as \$100 and permit payment on installments and also permit the bonds to share in the profits. This is the plan of the Debuture Corporation, 334 Fifth Ave., New York. Write to them for their "Circular L."
M., Chicago, Ill.: The Americana Company is doing a large and profitable business and is well rated. Its references are good. Its offer of 7 per cent. pref. stock at \$10 a share with a bonus of 40 per cent in common stock looks attractive, as its board of directors includes a number of prominent and successful business men.
W., East Sherbrooke, Quebec: 1. The Victoria Chief is still in existence. I understand most of the litigation has been settled. 2. Like all other copper prospects it suffered with the decline in copper during the panic. 3. Their references were excellent. 4. Only as a speculative proposition, as matters stand in the copper market.
Guaranteed Bonds, Dover, Del.: The five and six per cent. bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000 issued by A. H. Bickmore & Co., bankers, 30 Pine Street, New York, bear the guarantee of the National Light, Heat & Power Co., as to principal and interest. Write to the Bond Dept. of Bickmore & Co. for full information.
B., Cleveland, O.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the Universal Roller Bearing Co. You can get better than 4 per cent. for your money by

buying a bond or a preferred stock paying dividends. Do not be misled by attractive prospectuses of mining, wireless telegraph, cheap oil and other schemes. Note my weekly suggestions.

H., Morrison, Ill.: 1. The German-American Coffee Co.'s securities are not dealt in on any of the exchanges. I am unable to get a report on which to predicate an opinion. 2. The bond ought to state where the coupons are payable. If not, ask Trowbridge & Niver Co. 3. Rock Island pref. sold last year as low as 58 and as high as 94. At the present price it is not as attractive as C. C. C. and St. L. paying 4 per cent. and earning considerably more.
Interest, Boston, Mass.: Farm mortgages pay from 6 to 7 per cent. and even more, according to the rates for money in different localities. In the West and the South, money, because of its scarcity, commands higher rates than in the East. Write to Hamilton Burch, Box 24, McRae, Ga., for his free booklet on "The Wealth of Georgia." It gives Mr. Burch's references among bankers and prominent citizens and deals with the 6 per cent. farm mortgages he is offering.

J. M. W., New York: 1. Opinions differ on the question and I am not sufficiently informed as to the terms of the mortgage to reach a conclusion. 2. I do not regard the American Tobacco as as better than some railroad bonds selling at the same price. 3. The Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s look better. 4. Long Island stock with possibilities of the Pennsylvania's extension is attractive, though it does not pay dividends. Ontario and Western might be made far more profitable, if the controlling interest, the New Haven, should divert traffic in the former's direction.

Lakeview, Chicago, Ill.: 1. U. S. Light and Heating is traded in on the stock exchange. 2. The common and 8 for the preferred. It represents a very strong corporation engaged in the lighting of cars by electricity generated from the axes. The directors include the presidents of many railroads which are using the invention. 2. I have seen no such offer of Standard Motor stock and have not noticed any transactions. I am told that the shares are selling at 7 on the curb. The Hon. Lewis Nixon is president of the company and he holds a high place in the business world. The business is profitable, for the statement is made that the factory is working overtime and that the net profits in 1909 were 50 per cent. greater than in 1908.

Inquirer, Syracuse, N. Y.: The 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Carlton Con. Lumber Company offered by Farson, Son & Co. have all been disposed of and no more are offered. Farson, Son & Co., however are offering the unassessable 7 per cent. pref. stock of the American Piano Company at 95 with a 25 per cent. bonus in common stock. The American Piano Co. is the largest manufacturer of pianos in the world and is a consolidation of the Chickering, Knabe and other piano companies. Earnings show 6 per cent. on the common after the payment of 7 per cent. on the pref. But a small amount of the preferred stock is offered with a bonus of common and if you are interested you should write to Farson, Son & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 21 Broad St., New York City.

(Continued on page 304.)

New York's Famous Blue Book.

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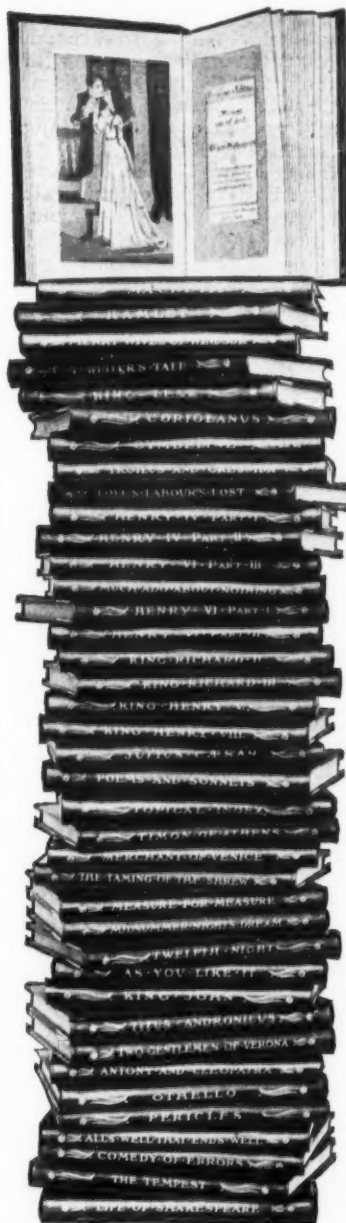
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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
Fifty cents per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. For home and office.

Sporting News and Gossip from the Old Fan's Notebook

By Ed. A. Goewey.



The resolutions passed by the American League at Chicago will leave no doubt where that organization stands with regard to syndicate baseball. In brief, it declared that no man can hold stock in two clubs, and in the event of some imprudent person doing so, he will be treated as one whose presence is prejudicial to the best interests of the game. Under the resolutions passed syndicate baseball is impossible in their league. The National League also went on record as being opposed to syndicate baseball, so called, but the resolution was nothing like so far-reaching as that passed by the American. It expressed its disapproval of any one person controlling more than one club, but it did not say that a stockholder in one club could not be a stockholder in another. One resolution was clear and direct to point, the other read more like an apology.

This is right in line with what we have been writing week after week.

The American Leaguers, every one of them, came out like men and put themselves openly on record as unalterably opposed to syndicate baseball. On the contrary, the magnates of the National League, knowing that the skindicate baseball barnacle had already fastened itself upon the good old parent league ship, were afraid to make a real move to pry it off. In a weak-kneed, shame-faced manner, they sneaked over a half-hearted resolution of disapproval of the skindicate proposition; but they didn't have the sand to come out and bury the pestiferous, money-hungry grab under a monument of their unqualified disapproval. The fans in general haven't been fooled by the silly whitewashing of the benevolent interests that would put the national sport on a plane with the sweatshop as merely a means by which more lucre could be added to their pile, and the sporting writers will take care that any who swallowed the sugar-coated "resolution of condemnation" are enlightened.

We have written considerable on this subject, but as yet we have been very mild in the treatment of "the interests" behind the skindicate situation. If the coming season shows that the "commercialists" are really busy in subsidizing the national game for their own selfish purposes, we'll go into the matter so thoroughly that some people will sit up and take notice.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY is printing between 225,000 and 250,000 copies every week, which means at least a million readers. Some copies are on file in sporting organizations, clubs, colleges, gyms, etc., where each copy is read, probably, by at least a hundred persons. If the skindicate barnacle doesn't keep under cover during the season of 1910, we will take the greatest care to let the more than a million readers of LESLIE'S know just what is being done to ruin the only sport in the United States to-day which

is looked upon as being free from the contamination of touts, gamblers, etc. And don't forget that a million fans, once awakened to any danger that threatens their favorite pastime, can make some noise. Also, we might add that in this country most of the fans have votes, and "votes is votes" on many occasions. They might at any time force the political powers in their cities to cut streets through ball parks held by skindicate interests; they might see that licenses cost more than at present; they might, in fact, do a hundred things through their powers as voters to make it interesting for any clique of men determined for dollars to ruin the only real clean pastime in this country.

Stanley Robison, president of the St. Louis National League club, has taken out a \$50,000 insurance policy on the life of Roger Bresnahan, the Cardinals' manager, and a \$10,000 policy against accidents to Bresnahan other than those on the baseball field. Bresnahan is under contract for three years with the Cardinals, and the reason Robison took out the policies was to protect his club against loss in case of death or injury to Bresnahan.

Manager Frank Chance, of the Cubs, is determined to protect his catchers this year. Recently he gave orders that each of the backstops of his team should wear shin guards. The leg protectors, which when introduced by Roger Bresnahan met only with scorn and ridicule, have come to be regarded as a boon for catchers, and Manager Chance has reached the conclusion that they are necessary to the comfort and safety of his backstops. He will not use the regulation shin guards, however. His idea is to replace the customary heavy leather knee cap with aluminum.

Harvard's demand that the third game of the annual baseball series be played this year in Boston instead of New York City has Yale men worried for fear there will be no deciding game. Yale baseball men say that there is absolutely no chance for Harvard's request being granted. Captain Philbin said recently, "Yale is by no means inclined to go to Boston to play the third game. It seems to us that there is every reason why the custom of going to New York City for the third game should continue. Yale cannot see that Boston is exactly neutral ground for the game." The lack of seating capacity in Springfield, mentioned as neutral, will prevent that proposition being considered. We trust this difficulty will be settled without calling out the militia, serious as it looks at this

time. See here, you Harvard baseball team, how do you suppose the people of New York are going to get along should that third game be played elsewhere?

The national game of America now presents a problem for the consideration of the tariff commission. Sporting-goods firms throughout the country have filed a protest with the commission, complaining of the low tariff on baseballs made in Japan. With the low cost of raw material and the cheap labor available, the Japanese, it is claimed, are able to manufacture baseballs, all duties paid, and sell them at wholesale in San Francisco or Seattle for ninety cents a dozen, while the covers alone cost the American dealers fifty cents a dozen. It is said that no legislation will be enacted this session on the baseball tariff, but Representative Kahn, of California, will present the protests to the House.

Ha, ha! We have the grown-up men fighting over the tariff all the time, and the women trying to get a chance to mix in the scrap, and now an issue comes up that threatens to ring in the small boys.

"Talk about pitchers' speed," observed Dan Brouters recently. "I think Meekin had as much as Rusie or Mathewson. That was the opinion of all the Baltimore club when we played New York for the Temple Cup. By the way, we Baltimore boys were down and out in that series. We lived on champagne and lobsters. When we faced those awful shoots of Rusie and Meekin, we couldn't see the ball. I was hitting at my knees when they were coming waist high."

Hughie Jennings certainly showed originality when he started his Detroit ball players in their spring training by giving them practice in kicking association footballs. His primary object was to make his men fast on their feet and to give them improved wind.

President B. B. Johnson, of the American League, is opposed to the proposition to have the two big leagues

adopt a rule so that umpires can be drafted from the lower by the higher leagues. "That proposition was up three years ago," said the head of the American League, "and was supported at that time by the minors; but the American League is against the project."

James W. ("Bug") Holiday, famous as a batter and outfielder, died after a long illness at his home the other day. Holiday joined the Cincinnati club in 1889 and played left field for ten years. He later became an umpire in the American Association.

Jack Johnson, who is to fight James J. Jeffries for the heavyweight championship of the world on July 4th next, will start training for the battle about April 1st. According to his present plans, Johnson intends to spend at least two months in Chicago in preliminary training, which will consist of road and gymnasium work. His plans for training quarters on the Pacific coast have not been completed.

It kind o' looks as though Congress had pulled the chair from under Mr. Peary, who claims to have discovered the North Pole. This is really too bad, considering all the stuff that has appeared in the advertising pages of the magazines relative to the alleged discovery. While old Dr. Cook seems to have been shoved overboard to stay, there are still some people who are yelling "Show us!" to Mr. R. E. P., instead of hailing him as the hero he apparently would like to be.

This spring is fully as glorious, from a baseball point of view, as those that have preceded it. Every big club in training has discovered at least a dozen men in its own ranks who will be stars of the first magnitude. Oh, we'll certainly have some lightning games this year—that is, if about nine-tenths of these phenoms don't "blow up" early in the season, as they have done in the past. To get down to cases, if all of the sixteen big clubs land one real star each this spring, they'll be lucky.

It is said that "Wee Willie" Keeler will be used by the Giants chiefly as a pinch hitter and to teach some of the poorer sticklers some of the real fine points about batting that he has concealed in his system.

Fred Tenney is making a hard fight to get into condition to play first again for McGraw, but the fight is likely to go against the game old war-horse. However, if Fred can't open up the season as a regular, Merkle, Lush and Spencer will be on deck to hold down the job until Tenney's underpinnings round into shape.

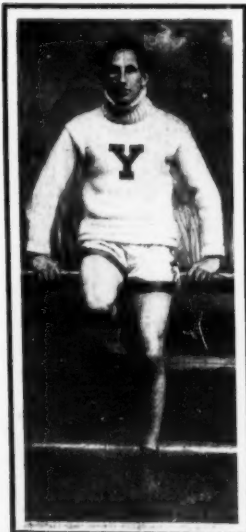
Well, Gustav Ljungstrom is champion. How do we pronounce the name? We don't. We sneeze it. But, nevertheless, the Swedish boy with the curious cognomen is "It" with his feet for the time being.

With Fred Meadows, the Canadian champion, dropping out of the race after the tenth mile, Ljungstrom won the twenty-mile international race at the recent Madison Square Garden meet in a thrilling contest, in which he was forced to make a new world's record for the distance on account of the terrific pace set by Paul Acoose, the Canadian Indian, and Jim Crowley, of Ireland. Ljungstrom covered the distance in the remarkably fast time of 1 hr. 50 min. 58 3-5 sec. It was an exciting race, as long-distance races go, from the very start. When Meadows went out at the start and began to put space between himself and the others, there seemed good reason why his backers should renew their confidence in his ability to repeat his recent victory in the big fifteen-mile event. This confidence grew, as the Canadian was still in the lead

(Continued on page 304.)

Teddy's Return.

AFRICA is once more quiet,
In the jungle stillness reigns,
And the lions now may venture
Forth to prowl and shake their manes.
All the other beasts are happy,
For the hunters no more roam,
Guns are silent, packed are kodaks—
For our Teddy's coming home.
He has shot the long-nosed rhino,
And has swum the River Nile;
He has bagged five hundred hippo—
Which should hold him for a while.
Soon with skins and horns and trophies,
He'll be sailing o'er the foam.
All the bands are getting ready—
For our Teddy's coming home.
After all those months of bustle
He may find us rather slow,
But if he should pin: for action
Let him to the westward go,
Where the cowboys will give welcome
With a roar that from far Nome
Shall re-echo clear to Boston,
And give proof that Teddy's home.
ED. A. GOEWY.



CAPTAIN C. A. NELSON,
YALE VARSITY TRACK TEAM,
1910.



THE FAMOUS BASKETBALL TEAM OF THE HIGH SCHOOL, NEW PHILADELPHIA, O.
These boys are the fastest school team in Ohio, winning every game this season and the State championship. Top row: Schwab, Engelhart, Boyd, Gintz and Getz. Bottom row: Meyers and McPherson.



R. JAY KNOP, CAPTAIN OF
THE HAMILTON COLLEGE
RELAY TEAM.

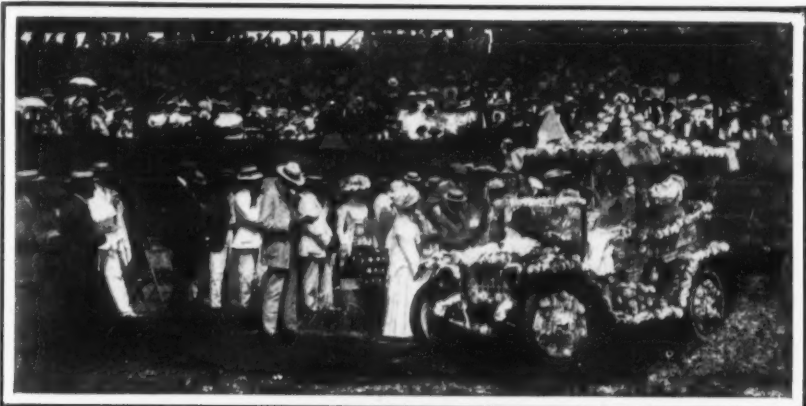


CAPTAIN STEVE PHILBIN, YALE
VARSITY BASEBALL TEAM,
1910.

Beautiful Fete Days in Hawaii



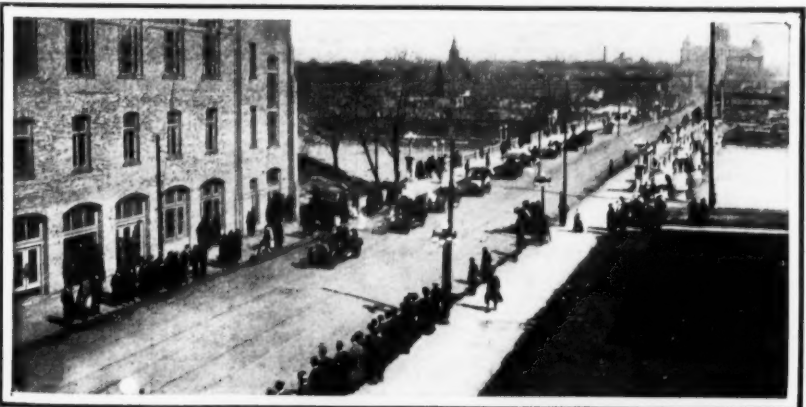
GERMANY.
One of the magnificent floats in the recent flower parade at Honolulu.



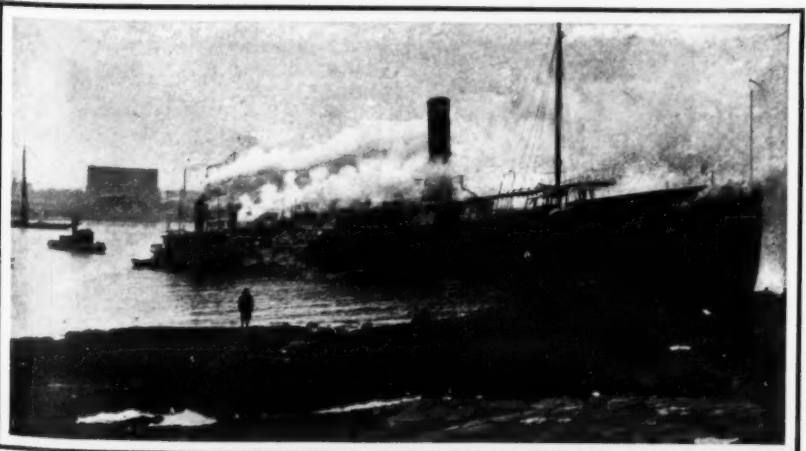
JUDGING THE AUTOMOBILE ENTRIES.
One of the most attractive features of the Honolulu festival was the participation of decorated automobiles.



A PRIZE-WINNER.
Flower-covered two-wheeled cart which was awarded first honors.

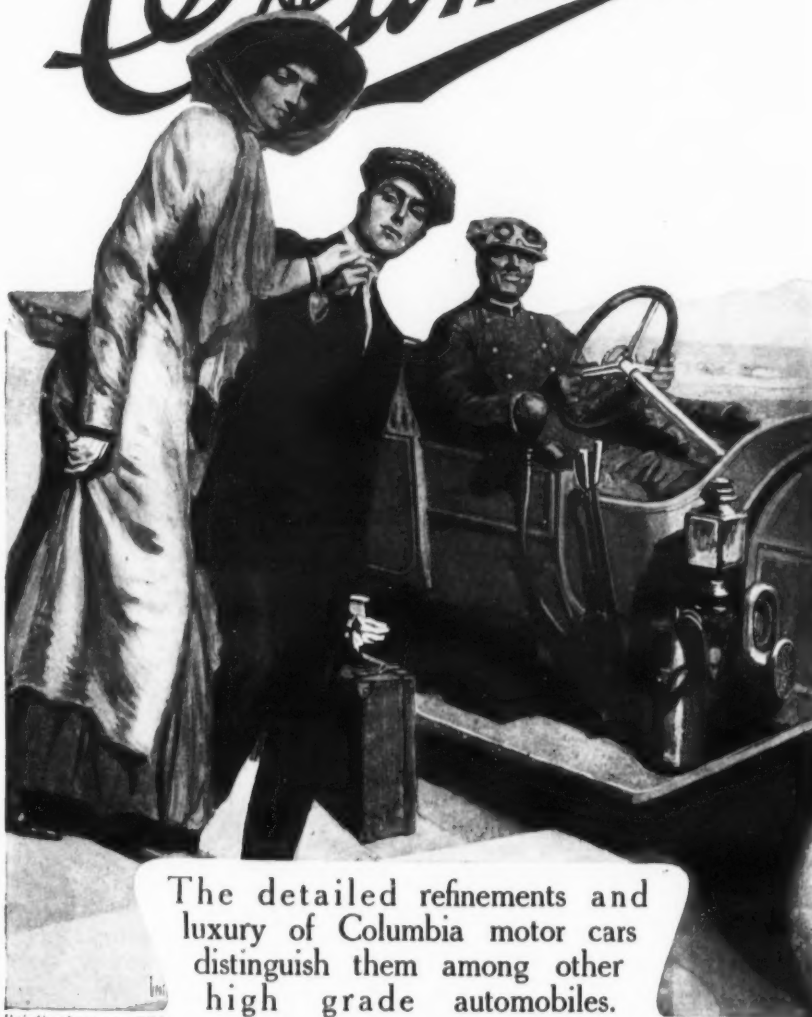


DES MOINES HAS A SUCCESSFUL AUTOMOBILE SHOW.
The recent motor-car exhibition in Des Moines was considered one of the most successful in the history of the West. All the large manufacturers were represented and there was a record-breaking attendance. An innovation in the show was an automobile street parade in which a million dollars' worth of machines participated.



THE BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP "MANHATTAN."
At Portland, Maine, on March 7, a fire supposed to have started from spontaneous combustion in the hold of the steamer *Manhattan* completely destroyed the vessel. The loss is put at \$275,000.

Columbia



The detailed refinements and luxury of Columbia motor cars distinguish them among other high grade automobiles.

THE COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Station 102-A, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Licensed under Selden Patent.

How to judge an advertisement before you use it

John Lee Mahin has prepared ten tests whereby the advertising value of newspaper and magazine advertisements, street car cards, posters or any other printed matter may be judged. These are not mere theories, but ten real tests. Applying them you arrive at the calm, cold reasons for or against the copy you have in mind.

These ten tests have proved themselves over and over. All ten of them have been applied to this advertisement. A complete set of these tests sent on request. Address

Mahin Advertising Company

907-957 American Trust Building Chicago

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Why is the Comptometer the most useful adding or calculating Machine? Because it is the



"We have six Comptometers at present, using them to great advantage in working out estimates on buildings, figuring depreciations, prices, discounts and adding and balancing statements, summaries, etc.

"We have tried various makes of adding and computing

How do you do your figuring? Why not let us send you a book and save time? We send the Comptometer on free trial, prepaid, U. S. A. or Canada.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 1729 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

only machine which has proven commercially successful on all adding, multiplying, dividing and subtracting—a complete and most wonderful range of usefulness.

Because it is entirely key-operated. Speed unlimited, like a typewriter. A key-touch of only a few ounces, which makes it more than twice as rapid as any lever-operated machine. (Pulling a lever is a waste of time and labor.)

machines and find the Comptometer by far the best machine, peculiarly adapted to our needs. On account of the accurate work, speed and ease of operation, we would not be without them. (Have since purchased four.)

"American Appraisal Co., Milwaukee."

THE Keeley Cure

Hot Springs, Ark.
Denver, Col.
West Haven, Conn.
Washington, D. C.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dwight, Ill.
Marion, Ind.
Lexington, Mass.
Portland, Me.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Kansas City, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
9801 Locust St.
Manchester, N. H.
Buffalo, N. Y.

White Plains, N. Y.
Columbus, O.
Portland, Ore.
Philadelphia, Pa.
812 N. Broad St.

Pittsburg, Pa.
426 Fifth Ave.
Providence, R. I.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
London, England.

For Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skillfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 30 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 301.)

E. R., Tacoma, Wash.: I do not advise the purchase of Telegraphone as an investment.

C., St. Paul, Minn.: The price of United Wireless indicates a good deal of manipulation in making it. Leave it alone.

Investment: Fleming & Co., investment bankers, Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pa., have a monthly payment plan for buying securities. Write to them for their "Booklet 11-Y."

Eight Per Cent., Troy, N. Y.: The 20-year gold 8 per cent. irrigation bonds are in denominations of \$500. Write to the Howard-Packard Land Co., Sanford, Fla., for their circular of information.

L., Wyomissing, Pa.: 1. I do not think it will ever amount to much. 2. I would not buy more Lake City. Considering all the promises regarding this property, the results have been disappointing.

S., Fall River, Mass.: 1. I only know that the company appears to be in good hands and to be doing a prosperous business. So far as its report goes it is favorable. 2. I am unable to get a satisfactory report.

V., Louisville, Ky.: 1. Chicago Great Western is a good property. I would not sacrifice the stock. With a general revival of business it should appreciate. 2. Louisville, Southern Indiana 4s are by no means gilt-edged, but are fairly well secured.

Comrade, Syracuse, N. Y.: J. Frank Howell, for many years a member of the Con. Stock Exchange of New York, 34 New Street, New York City, issues a market letter to his customers. He will send you a copy regularly if you will write for it and mention LESLIE'S.

Tip, Atlanta, Ga.: Pay no attention to the tipster.

His advice is worthless. Many Stock Exchange firms send daily and weekly financial advices to their customers. Write to John Muir & Co., 71 Broadway New York, for their market letter and "Odd Lot Circular B."

Realty, Camden, N. J.: I presume you refer to the convertible certificates which yield a larger profit than the bonds and are secured by real estate. Write to the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue for their "Booklet 18" which describes these certificates.

Investor, New Orleans, La.: It will pay you to read the *Weekly Financial Review* which J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange and bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, send regularly to their customers. Write to the firm for a copy and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

T. T., Trenton, N. J.: It will help you to understand Wall Street quotations if you will write to J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, for their "Circular A-22" and their daily market letter. They will be sent without charge.

L., Orlando, Fla.: The Indianapolis Gas Co. in 1903 discontinued supplying natural gas. It has a heavy bonded debt. While at the outset it was making a great deal of money, it has suffered, like other natural gas companies, from the exhaustion of its supply.

E., New York: 1. American Beet Sugar pref. and Cotton Oil pref. are not in the safe investment class, but are a good business man's investment. 2. I think well of the Kansas City Southern 5s and of the Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s, the former around par and the latter around 80.

P., Abbotsford, Wis.: As a rule, land companies are too heavily capitalized. It would be well to get a report from some competent local resident. Some-

times the postmaster will secure this information. Before buying ascertain the assessed valuation. It will give you some idea of the value.

Invest, Hartford, Conn.: 1. Better take a first mortgage, because of its greater security. 2. W. D. Hord, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York, deals in 6 per cent. first lien farm mortgages and will send you a full list and particulars, if you will write and mention that you are a reader of this department.

T., New York: It does not seem fair that the miscarriage of a dividend check to a stockholder should subject him to a prolonged and unnecessary annoyance. A bond of indemnity is usually required in case of the loss of securities. If it is a matter of sufficient importance I should certainly consult an attorney.

J., Newark, N. J.: The perpetual interest-bearing trust certificates of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey are secured by the stock of the controlled companies. Ahead of these certificates are the mortgage obligations. The last statement of earnings was favorable. The certificates are not gilt-edged, but have the quality of a pref. stock. While they are reasonably safe, many things may happen unexpectedly to strain the financial situation.

W., Fort Atkinson, Wis.: Farson, Son & Co., bankers who offer the American Piano Co.'s 7 per cent. cumulative stock at 95 with a 25 per cent. bonus of common stock recommend it highly to their customers. The statement they give of earnings is established by the audit of prominent accountants. It is an industrial representing a profitable business. I regard it as a business man's speculation. Considering the reputation of the piano, the good will is certainly worth a handsome figure.

Preferred, Utica, N. Y.: Pref. stocks of leading industrial companies have been advancing because they have appeared to be much cheaper than railway stocks. Prominent bankers believe these are the coming stocks to buy. Bigelow & Co., 49 Wall Street, New York, have prepared a very interesting booklet on the earnings of the leading industrial companies which they are sending to their customers. Any of my readers can obtain a copy without charge, if they will write to the company for their "Booklet 101-H."

E., Richmond, Va.: A woman with only a few hundred dollars ought not to go into the stock market, nor buy speculative stocks, no matter how attractive they may appear. You can do better than the 3 per cent. you get at your bank by buying an investment bond. I think well of the Kansas City Southern 5s around par. Readers who are seeking good investments can write to Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, corner William and Pine streets, New York, for a copy of their "Circular No. 53," describing over one hundred issues of railroad and industrial stocks.

N., New York: 1. Great Northern Ore certificates are generally expected to advance. Insiders are advising their purchase. So little is known about their real value that I am unable to advise from personal knowledge. 2. When C. C. C. and St. L. was around 70 I advised its purchase. It has now been put on a 4 per cent. basis, though it is capable of earning more. I still believe it has merit if bought on recessions. 3. Rensselaer, Lyon & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, handle small accounts and will send their "Special Booklet L" on small lot trading, if you will write to them for it.

NEW YORK, March 17th, 1910.

JASPER.

The Old Fan's Notebook.

(Continued from page 302.)

after the sixth mile had been passed. Then he was taken ill, and after a spell of painful coughing slackened his pace until the Swede had overtaken him. At the seventh mile Meadows was compelled to leave the track for a short time. He then returned, and after running two miles more left the track again. When he returned the second time it was evident that he was running under great difficulty and with painful effort. When the tenth mile had been covered, the Canadian victor of many races and the favorite for the big event then being run left the track again and did not return. There were eight starters: Fred Meadows, Canada; Fortunato Zanti, Italy; Frank Clark, Ireland; Gustav Ljungstrom, Sweden; Paul Acoose, Canada; Jim Crowley, Ireland;

A BOTTLED DELIGHT
Club Cocktails

The most perfect hand-mixed drink you've ever tasted could never have the fine, full, mellow flavor of a CLUB COCKTAIL. Because the rare old liquors used in their mixing are each measured to exact proportions. CLUB COCKTAILS make a more uniform and a more delightful drink than any made-by-guesswork effort could be. Just strain through cracked ice and serve.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

C. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Hartford New York London

AGENTS 100% PROFIT

Most wonderful combination of all tools ever made. Monkey-wrench, pliers, screwdrivers, with 12 other tools combined. Lightning seller. Sample free for examination. FORSHEE MFG. CO., 21295 Dayton, O.

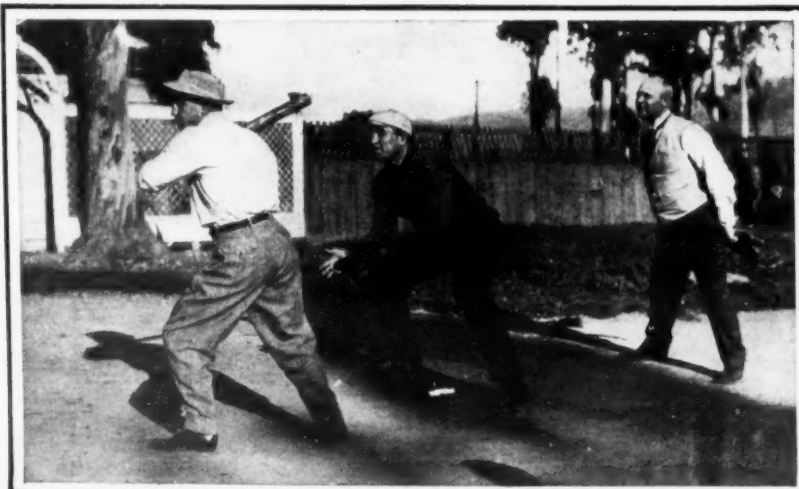
Percy Sellen, Canada, and Thure Johanson, Sweden. All finished excepting Meadows, Clark, who left the track after about one and one-half miles, and Johanson, whose lame ankle caused him to retire after a vigorous contest of over sixteen miles.

Honoring Southern Heroes.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated at Harvard University to erect a memorial tablet bearing the names of the Harvard men who died in the service of the Confederacy. Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, beloved of all Harvard men, a Union soldier, is strongly in favor of placing the tablet in Memorial Hall, which was erected by Harvard in honor of her graduates and students who fell bearing the colors of the North. He says, "The sons of Harvard who fought for the honest conviction that they were right, even though that conviction differed from ours, were none the less brave and courageous. Such a tablet would be a monument to those whose devotion was as sincere as that of those who fought for the cause we now believe was right."



JAMES J. JEFFRIES, CHAMPION HEAVYWEIGHT PUGILIST OF THE WORLD, AND HIS FAVORITE DOG, DEWEY, PHOTOGRAPHED FOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY IN THE REAR OF HIS FINE HOME IN LOS ANGELES.



SOME PUGILISTIC CELEBRITIES PLAYING BALL—AD WOLGAST, THE NEW CHAMPION LIGHTWEIGHT OF THE WORLD, AT BAT; JIM JEFFRIES CATCHING, AND TOM JONES ACTING AS UMPIRE.

Photographs by Rafert.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

You Surely should Know that

BLATZ

MILWAUKEE

IS THE
FINEST BEER
EVER
BREWED

REMEMBER
THE
TRIANGULAR
LABEL

MILWAUKEE

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Always The Same Good Old BLATZ

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet—Insist on "Blatz"

Correspondence invited direct

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The BLOOM of HEALTH

Blossoms only in those who are blessed with plenty of rich life - giving blood.

Nothing In The World Equals

ANHEUSER BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine

as a blood and strength maker. Every drop of it is alive with the health-bringing juices of American barley and the vigorous tonic powers of imported Saazer Hops.

Declared by U.S. Revenue Department A PURE
MALT TONIC and **not** an alcoholic beverage.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

St. Louis, Mo.



The Song of the Imitators –

“We’re just as good as
Kellogg’s”

But there are none so good and absolutely none
are genuine without this signature

W.K. Kellogg



The Kind with the Flavor—Made of the Best White Corn